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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 84



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20 May 1980

CHINA REPORT
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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' REPORTS ON OHIRA'S U.S. VISIT

HK071204 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 80 p 3

[Article by Zhang Yunfang [1728 0061 2455]: "Prospects for Ohira's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] The period between the end of April and early May is known in Japan as "golden week." This is because 29 April is the emperor's birthday, 3 May the day in commemoration of the Constitution and 5 May the Children's Day. While people are busy celebrating "golden week" this year, Prime Minister Ohira has taken the opportunity to visit the United States.

The aim of Prime Minister Ohira's current visit to the United States is to improve relations between Japan and the United States.

A clash of economic interests is the most serious problem existing between Japan and the United States. The economic relations between the two countries have improved since last summer but they have recently worsened again. Observers believe that this conflict of economic interests has come to the fore because it is an election year in the United States. To get more votes, the U.S. President naturally calls for protectionist economic measures in his election campaign. A critical and tough attitude toward Japan's trade offensive on his part obviously helps his campaign.

International matters represent another obvious problem between Japan and the United States. A degree of disharmony marks the foreign policies of the two countries despite a common stand on major principles in a series of major events. From the Iran incident to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Japan has shown understanding and support for the United States with reservations. Prime Minister Ohira wants to seize the present opportunity to state his case to win U.S. understanding.

It is believed in Japan that in their current talks the two countries will first reaffirm their relations of friendship and cooperation. Despite various contradictions between the two countries in the economic and diplomatic fields, this does not mean that there is "a split" in their relations. Their friendly relations are built "on a solid basis." Of course, with the development of the international situation, certain changes have taken place in Japanese-U.S. relations. In his speech on 27 April,

Ohira said that as a result of the economic changes during the past 10 years or so, "the United States has turned from a superpower into an ordinary power" and Japan "has become a power" and "should use its influence to contribute toward world peace." People believe that Ohira's statement shows that Japan wants to be an equal partner in its relations with the United States. It is expected that the current talks may result in certain concessions and compromises in the economic field.

Most noteworthy in the talks between the two countries are their discussions of international problems and U.S.-Japanese defense security measures. Japan and the United States are in full-agreement on international problems, according to an analysis by some financial figures in Japan. The Soviet bid for world hegemony has posed a serious threat to Japan's security and U.S. interests. In the 1980's, the international situation has become more unstable. It is necessary for Japan and the United States to strengthen the alliance in their joint efforts against Soviet aggression and expansion. They must guard against any Soviet move to make trouble in both Europe and Asia. But some newspapers pointed out that being a small country with limited resources, Japan is limited in its actions in many respects and would seek U.S. understanding in its diplomatic drive for making an "independent choice." Concerning defense security measures, Japan will assure the United States that it will "strengthen its defense forces in a down-to-earth manner." But due to the limitations, its constitution and various factors involving its neighbors, it is impossible for Japan to raise its defense budget to the level required by the United States.

Japan and the United States have pinned hopes on the current meeting between the heads of state. Some people believe that despite the inevitable disagreements in some areas, the two countries have the same interests at stake when faced with "a formidable enemy" and intensified Soviet expansionist efforts.

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI RADIO' WARNS AGAINST REVIVAL OF JAPANESE MILITARISM

OW070930 Ba Yi Radio [Clandestine] in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 6 May 80

[Summary] "In order to push their policy to form a friendly alliance with Japan, some people in the central authorities are forcing their own viewpoints on the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole nation." They have said that growing Japanese military power benefits China politically and strategically.

Our commanders and fighters must be keenly aware of the revival of Japanese militarism. About 8 or 9 years ago, the PLA political general department issued a great deal of material on the revival of Japanese militarism. This material pointed out that Japanese militarism had already revived in a sense and had become a major threat to Asia.

It also pointed out that Japanese militarists had spared no effort to cover up their ferocious features with the garments of peace. They unabashedly proclaimed that Japan's goals were peaceful, that Japan would not implement any nuclear arms policy, and so on and so forth, but this is just deceitful, empty talk.

"Chairman Mao pointed out in 1934: 'The high-sounding words of Japanese diplomats were meant only as a smokescreen to cover their war schemes.' Today's Japanese reactionaries have followed the same old disastrous path, but they have become more cunning and (?bolder) in their strategem."

Japanese reactionaries have embarked on a militaristic path. We must (?stop) them from continuing on this path.

"The aggressive nature of Japanese militarists has not changed today. The fact that Japan has [words indistinct] occupied China's Diaoyutai [Senkakus] Islands and has forbidden Chinese fishing boats from operating in the waters around these islands is powerful proof of the aggressive and piratic nature of the Japanese militarists."

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' DISCUSSES ISSUES OF CITIZENSHIP

HK030549 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 80 p 5

[Article by Luo Wen: "Citizenship"]

[Text] What does citizenship mean? Citizenship means the legal status of a subject or citizen or a country. A citizen of a country has permanent political and legal ties with it. Wherever he is, he is subject to its jurisdiction and fulfills certain obligations to it. Meanwhile, he enjoys reciprocal diplomatic protection and rights.

How is citizenship acquired? This is based on the laws of a given state. Citizenship is chiefly obtained by the following two means: 1) by birth, and 2) by naturalization. The former is the most fundamental means to acquire citizenship. However, legislation for citizenship by birth is based on different principles in various states. Some countries (such as China, Japan, the countries of the European continent, the Soviet Union and the countries of East Europe) apply the principle of "extraction" (with one's citizenship determined by that of his parents), or "paternal extraction" (with one's citizenship determined by that of his father), or "parental extraction" (with one's citizenship determined by that of one's parents or that of either parent). Some countries (such as the majority of countries in Latin America and the countries of Southeast Asia) follow the principle of "citizenship by place of birth," with one's citizenship determined by one's place of birth regardless of the status of his parents as foreigners. Some countries (such as Britain and the United States) combine the above two principles. This is called a "mixed system."

In normal circumstances, everyone should belong to a given country as a citizen and should have only the citizenship of one country. But different laws in various countries have given rise to dual (or multiple) citizenship or to statelessness. For instance, the children of citizens of countries (such as West Germany) following the principle of "extraction" who are born in countries (such as Argentina) following the principle of "citizenship by place of birth" enjoy dual citizenship in both Germany and Argentina. A Romanian woman married to a French citizen enjoys dual citizenship of Romania and France according to the laws of citizenship of both countries. On the other hand, a clash of different state laws may result in statelessness. The children of citizens of countries (such as Brazil) following

he principle of "citizenship by place of birth" who are born in countries (such as Japan) following the principle of "extraction" become stateless. One may forfeit citizenship or become stateless for such reasons as marriage, adoption, special request, choice, deprivation, fleeing as a refugee from war, and so on and so forth.

Dual citizenship and statelessness are abnormal phenomena. They are likely to inconvenience the persons involved. They may also affect the relations between the countries concerned and lead to an international dispute. Therefore, some international pacts have been concluded over the past decades, such as "a pact on certain problems of clashes between laws of citizenship" (1930), "a treaty on citizenship between the countries of America" (1933), "a treaty on the status of stateless persons" (1954), and so on to reduce and prevent cases of dual citizenship and statelessness and eliminate their consequences. Many countries have achieved relatively satisfactory results by concluding mutual treaties to concretely solve the problem of citizenship between the two countries concerned. For instance, the "treaty on dual citizenship between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Indonesia" signed between our government and the Indonesian Government in 1955 has provided a typical case in satisfactorily solving the leftover historical problem of dual citizenship of Overseas Chinese.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' DISCUSSES DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

HK030542 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 80 p 5

[Article by Cheng Wen [4453 2429]: "What Are Diplomatic Privileges?"]

[Text] A diplomatic envoy enjoys in the country to which he is accredited certain rights and preferential treatment, which are usually called diplomatic privileges and sometimes referred to as diplomatic prerogatives and immunities. Actually, the immunities enjoyed by a diplomatic envoy are a kind of privilege. Generally speaking, diplomatic privileges include immunities but diplomatic immunities do not include all diplomatic privileges. Therefore, it is more suitable to use the term diplomatic privileges to denote all diplomatic special rights and preferential treatment enjoyed by diplomatic envoys.

The relatively complete rules and regulations observed internationally are the "Vienna convention of diplomatic relations" laid down by the 1961 Vienna conference. China acceded to this convention in November 1975. At the same time, it expressed reserve on some articles. The main contents of diplomatic privileges fall into several categories:

1. Inviolability of the person, office, residence, documents and files.

The government of a state to which a diplomatic envoy is accredited may not infringe upon his person, and the army, police or other personnel may not search, arrest or detain him. This is laid down in Article 29 of the 1961 "Vienna convention of diplomatic relations": "The person of a diplomatic envoy is inviolable. A diplomatic envoy shall not be arrested or detained in any form. The host country should show special respect for a diplomatic envoy and take all suitable measures to prevent his person, freedom or dignity from being violated." Of course, this does not mean that a diplomatic envoy may take advantage of these rights to act wildly in defiance of the law, scorn the laws and decrees and encroach upon the sovereignty of the country to which he is accredited.

Without the consent of the diplomatic envoy concerned, the judiciary, police and other personnel of the country to which he is accredited may not enter the embassy or residences of diplomatic staff. The government of this country has the duty to protect the safety of the embassy and these

residences. However, a diplomatic envoy may not take advantage of these rights to shelter any criminal in the embassy or his residence. If a criminal at large has taken shelter in an embassy or the residence of a diplomatic envoy, the country to which this envoy is accredited may ask for surrender of this criminal through diplomatic channels. If a person who does not enjoy diplomatic privileges has committed a crime in an embassy or the residence of a diplomatic envoy, he should be handed over to the judicial organ of the country to which the diplomatic envoy is accredited. No one, including a national of the country of the diplomatic envoy, may be detained in the embassy or the residence of a diplomatic envoy.

At no time may any documents and files of an embassy be inspected, confiscated or damaged, no matter whether they have been filed or not and no matter where they are (for example, whether they are being carried by a member of the embassy or lying in a vehicle of the embassy).

2. Immunity from judicial and administrative jurisdiction.

According to international law, a diplomatic envoy is immune from local criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction. He is fully immune from criminal jurisdiction unless the government of his country agrees to give up the immunity. Immunity from civil jurisdiction is partial and has exceptions. For example, when he lodges an appeal which leads to a counterappeal, he will not be immune from civil jurisdiction. A diplomatic envoy does not have the duty to stand witness in a law court in the country to which he is accredited. However, he may testify in a case if his country agrees.

A diplomatic envoy is immune from jurisdiction in the country to which he is accredited. However, this does not mean that he may disobey the laws and decrees of this country. If he violates the laws and decrees of this country, the administrative, judicial or police organs of this country cannot take direct sanctions against him but may lodge a protest through diplomatic channels or ask the government of his country to punish him. When necessary, this country may declare him "persona non grata" and ask the government of his country to recall him. With regard to this question, it is laid down in Article 8 of our country's criminal law: "Questions of criminal responsibilities of foreigners enjoying diplomatic privileges and immunities may be solved through diplomatic channels." This is also laid down in Article 41 of the "Vienna convention of diplomatic relations": "Where diplomatic privileges and immunities are not impaired, all personnel who enjoy such privileges and immunities have the duty to respect the laws and regulations of the country to which they are accredited."

3. According to international practice, an embassy is entitled to the inviolability of its letters and pouches and the person of its messengers. It enjoys the freedom of communicating in cipher. However, except with the consent of the government of the country where it is situated, it may not install and use radio transmitters.

4. A diplomatic envoy is exempted from customs duties and direct taxes. An embassy enjoys the privileges of hoisting its national flag or emblem at its office and on its vehicles.

All countries equally and mutually enjoy these privileges. A diplomatic envoy will find it very difficult to carry out his duties if his person, the safety of the embassy and his residence as well as his secret communications are not guarded against any violations by the government and citizens of the country to which he is accredited.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' PRAISES FIGHT OF KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE

HK020410 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 80 p 6

[Article by Wang Rongjiu (3769 2837 0036): "The Kampuchean People Are Fighting"]

[Text] On 17 April, 5 years ago, the Kampuchean people founded a new country--the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea. This revolutionary victory was won through protracted, hard struggle.

Under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the people of Kampuchea who had liberated their motherland quickly healed the wounds of war and confidently undertook to rebuild their war-torn country. However, the Vietnamese authorities had anticipated an "Indochina Federation" and therefore they bitterly hated the Kampuchean people's aspirations for an independent and sovereign state devoted to revolution and construction. After many of their sabotage attempts had been smashed, the Vietnamese authorities invaded the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea at the end of 1978 in a vain bid to subjugate it. The brave people of Kampuchea have since fought against Vietnamese aggressors.

The courageous Kampuchean people have fought against Vietnamese aggressors for over a year. Facts show that they have not been subjugated nor wiped out. They are now rallying around the united and patriotic national front of Kampuchea to fight for national survival, independence and sovereignty. This battle will go on as long as the Vietnamese aggressors remain in Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese hegemonists find that they are in a difficult situation from which they cannot extricate themselves after invading Kampuchea more than a year ago.

At the end of 1978 the Vietnamese authorities adopted Hitler's blitz tactics in their invasion of Kampuchea. They anticipated the seizure of the capital of Kampuchea and big cities before carrying out mopping-up operations and finally wiping out the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea. This was to be followed by moves to set up an "Indochinese federation" and to covet all of Southeast Asia. They thought that subjugating a small and weak nation like Kampuchea would be an easy job. That is why they were overjoyed when they occupied Phnom Penh.

All aggressors overestimate their own strength and the Vietnamese authorities are no exception. They never expected that a quick attack would become a protracted war of attrition and that Kampuchea would become a chain tied around the neck of the aggressor. The Kampuchean people, led by their government, set up base areas in the vast countryside and mountains where they launched mobile and guerrilla warfare. Fighting while summing up experience, they managed to preserve their effective strength. On the other hand, the large Vietnamese forces, numbering more than 200,000 were harassed by Kampuchean guerrillas. As a result of the low morale of the Vietnamese forces fighting perfunctorily in Kampuchea, cases of desertion occurred frequently. It was earlier estimated that the Vietnamese authorities would take advantage of the dry season to mount an all-out offensive in an attempt to wipe out the Kampuchean fighters. However, with the end of the dry season in sight, there was no evidence that the Vietnamese authorities had achieved any creditable results. Commenting on the failure of the Vietnamese offensive during the dry season, the world press viewed Hanoi's hopes of consolidating its hold on Kampuchea this year as having fallen through. This indicated by negative example that the Vietnamese forces were in a quandary a little over a year after the invasion of Kampuchea. It was indeed a resounding mockery for a country which had claimed to be "the world's third-ranking military power." The Vietnamese aggressor had asked for it.

Hanoi's aggressive and expansionist moves have brought untold privations to the Vietnamese people. The deteriorating conditions in Vietnam today are obvious to all. As a result of following a reactionary policy that "guns are better than rice," the growth rate in Vietnam during 1979, according to qualified estimates, could be zero. With industrial and farm production disrupted beyond recognition and confusion reigning in Vietnam today, there are starving and grumbling people everywhere in that country. Exporting refugees has not only defamed Vietnam but has also drained its manpower and technical forces and further aggravated that country's crippled economy. The position of Vietnam in the international community, like that of its Soviet backer, is isolated as never before. As long as Hanoi continues to pursue a policy of aggression and refuses to pull out its aggressive army from Kampuchea, Vietnam unquestionably will be beset with internal and external problems.

As a result of the Vietnamese invasion, the history of Kampuchea has experienced a major turning point while the Kampuchean people are faced with new historical tasks. Prime Minister Khieu Samphan has observed that protecting the Kampuchean people from being exterminated, not building socialism, confronts the people in that country. This new fighting task has been put forward because Kampuchea is threatened by the Vietnamese aggressor's genocidal attempt. The public is aware of the growing development in Kampuchea of patriotic and democratic forces and a front of national unity. Currently, Kampuchea is seeking the backing of forces which champion peace and uphold justice. Despite the hardships and arduous struggle that lie ahead for the Kampuchean people, facts will prove that the brave people of Kampuchea will inevitably determine their history.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' COMMENTS ON THE OLYMPIC SPIRIT

HK020401 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 80 p 1

[Article by commentator: "A Correct Decision in Defending the Olympic Spirit"]

[Text] The plenary session of the Chinese Olympic Committee held on 24 April decided that China would not send its sportsmen to the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow as long as the Soviet authorities refused to respect the ideals of the Olympic movement and to withdraw all of its troops from Afghanistan by 24 May. This is an entirely correct decision in defense of the spirit of the Olympic movement.

The Olympic Games is a great sports festival at which the sportsmen of all countries meet once every 4 years. Its aim is, "through the athletic games, to educate young people in the spirit of promoting mutual understanding and friendship so as to create favorable conditions for building a more beautiful and peaceful world." The host country of the Olympic Games has the duty to respect and realize this spirit. However, the Soviet Union, which is to host the 22d Olympic Games, outrageously sent its troops to invade and occupy Afghanistan at the end of last year. It also brutally butchered the Afghanistan people with guns, planes, tanks and even chemical weapons, thus violating the norms of international relations and posing a serious threat to world peace. This is a flagrant, open mockery of the spirit of the Olympic movement by Soviet social imperialism.

People can still remember that Hitler tried to use the 11th Olympic Games in 1936 held in Berlin to serve his aggressive policy of seeking world hegemony. Many far-sighted public figures who had seen through Hitler's ambitions and opposed the Olympic Games being held in Berlin, warned Hitler's aggressive policy. However, their voice did not attract much attention. As a result, Hitler launched an all-round aggressive war soon after the 11th Olympic Games, bringing an unheard-of disaster to mankind. Today, Soviet social imperialism is following in the footsteps of Hitlerite Germany and it is more ambitious, more aggressive and more cunning than Hitlerite Germany. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, world opinion strongly condemned this aggressive action. The UN General Assembly and

the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries adopted resolutions demanding the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Some innocent people once hoped that the Soviet Union would restrain itself under the pressure of international moral force. What was the answer given by the Soviet Union? By signing a so-called "treaty," it "legalized" its long-term military occupation of Afghanistan. It amassed more troops in areas bordering on Pakistan and Iran. It has covered the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean. How can people forget the historical lesson in the face of this aggressor who is going against the will of the world's people?

It is in this situation that the people and sports circles of the world are voicing even stronger opposition to the 22d Olympics Games which are to be held in Moscow. The leaders of many countries have said that it is improper to go to Moscow and participate in the Olympic Games as long as the Soviet Union has invaded Afghanistan. To maintain the ideals of the Olympic Games, the athletic organizations of some countries have officially decided to boycott the Olympic Games to be held in Moscow.

Chinese sportsmen and sports promoters have all along supported the olympic principle. Since the Chinese Olympic Committee had its legal rights restored in the International Olympic Committee, the Chinese sportsmen have participated in the 13th Winter Olympics and have been intensively training and preparing for the 22d Olympic Games. However, China, as a member of the Third World and a close neighbor of Afghanistan, cannot tolerate the armed aggression against Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, the host country of the coming Olympic Games, which threatens peace and violates the spirit of the Olympic movement. Now, the Chinese Olympic Committee has made its own decision after considering the developments of the current situation and by taking the stand of defending world peace and the spirit of the Olympic movement. The decision fully reflects the just stand of the Chinese people and sportsmen in strong opposition to Soviet hegemonism. We believe that the efforts of the people and sports circles of various countries for safeguarding the Olympic spirit will exercise great influence so as to contribute to the defense of world peace.

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' DISCUSSES GRAIN SHORTAGE IN VIETNAM

HK061223 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 80 p 7

[Article by Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036]: "An Analysis of the Grain Shortage in Vietnam"]

[Text] Recently, the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and the Vietnamese Government issued a number of resolutions at meetings on the grain problem and have sent large numbers of cadres to the countryside to forcibly obtain grain from the peasants. From the recent "battle" being launched by the Vietnamese authorities to "put large quantities of grain in the hands of the state," people can see the seriousness of the economic situation in Vietnam, especially with regard to the grain problem. This problem is affecting the life of the people.

In Vietnam today, the government's seizure of grain from the people is not strange. The reactionary Vietnamese authorities have reduced the national economy of Vietnam to a shambles. Grain production has dropped annually. The grain shortage has become increasingly acute. It is understood that Vietnam's original 5-year plan called for a total grain output of 21 million tons by 1980. However, facts have proved this to be just an exercise in juggling figures. According to reports, grain output in Vietnam was over 13,592,000 tons in 1976. It dropped to 12,822,000 or so tons in 1977 and to 11,000,000 tons in 1978. A vice president of the Economic Research Institute of the Vietnamese Social Sciences Council admitted that 1979 was the worst year of all. Now, the food ration for urban residents of Vietnam is even much lower than that during the anti-U.S. war--an average of 13 kg per month. Of these 13 kg, one is in rice and the rest in potatoes and miscellaneous grains. The Vietnamese authorities are also compelled to admit that the masses of people go hungry and generally "do not have sufficient food to eat" and that "it is very difficult for a family to provide its children with two meals a day."

The deltas of the Red River and the Mekong River in Vietnam were traditionally known throughout the world for their rice production. Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) was also once a well-known rice-producing city in Southeast Asia. However, these well endowed areas have become grain-deficient and are compelled to obtain aid. Natural calamities are, of course, the cause of this pathetic situation. But the most fundamental

reason is the reactionary and corrupt rule of the Vietnamese Government, which has brought the nation to the brink of disaster.

Regardless of economic difficulties from many years of war, the Vietnamese authorities have followed the example of the Soviet Union--vigorously carrying out aggressive and expansionist activities and drafting recruits on a large scale. They have drawn large numbers of young and able-bodied workers away from the countryside. As a result, "almost no men remain to work in the fields." The aged and the weak that remain are further burdened with various tough jobs that often take them far away from home. This is an important reason why large tracts of farmland have been left uncultivated. According to NHAN DAN, over 63,000 hectares of farmland over the delta of the Red River and in various provinces were untended up to the end of last June. Moreover, feeding over 200,000 aggressor troops tied up in Kampuchea calls for a minimum daily grain consumption of 100,000 kg. This is undoubtedly making things worse for the Vietnamese people who hardly have enough food to keep body and soul together.

To serve military adventurism and keep a colossal military machine going, the Vietnamese authorities have adopted the method of hurting themselves to cure their own ills. They have made continuous cutbacks in what was originally a miserably small investment in the economic sector. In doing so, they have made agriculture suffer the most. This has left many farmland capital construction projects unfinished and existing facilities neglected. Farm machinery and tools, fertilizers and insecticides have become extremely scarce. The ability to fight natural disasters has suffered considerably. When the autumn flood in 1978 hit, people were caught unprepared. Nearly 1 million hectares of farmland were inundated. Therefore, the human factor is at the root of all that seems to have been caused by natural disasters.

The Vietnamese authorities that turn back the wheel of history have had their reputation shattered. They are more isolated than ever. The food problem is becoming more serious. Many countries have stopped giving Vietnam aid because of its aggression against Kampuchea. Now Vietnam can only turn to the Soviet Union for help. But it is doubtful how much grain the Soviet Union can throw into a bottomless pit like Vietnam at a time when it is also "plagued by serious economic problems."

The grain shortage has had a serious impact on various aspects of social life in Vietnam. Its economy has languished. Corruption is rife, bribery has become the order of the day. Market speculation and manipulation are common practices. Many Vietnamese officials are getting rich by exploiting the grain shortage. The people are growing increasingly dissatisfied and rebellious. The whole society is in a state of turmoil. The Vietnamese authorities are having an increasingly difficult time.

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

YUGOSLAV ARMED FORCES HONOR TITO'S MEMORY

OW071716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (XINHUA)--Federal Secretary for National Defence and General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic said here today that the armed forces of post-Tito Yugoslavia would be made fully ready for any eventuality.

Speaking at a meeting of the armed forces in memory of President Tito, the general relayed to the officers present the instructions left by the late president while he was hospitalized. Tito, he said, wished the armed forces to foster brotherhood and solidarity, raise their morale and political qualities and strive to be fully ready to meet any eventuality.

"We swear that we shall follow Tito's instructions and pass them on from one generation to another," Ljubicic said.

He dwelt in particular on Tito's achievement in evolving the concept of general people's defence which, he said, is an effective means of resisting any potential or possible invasion. "This concept of Tito's implies neutralization of enemy occupation. However strong it is, the enemy cannot win just by bayonets. It cannot possibly be strong enough to deal with a people determined to resist and fight. Tito taught us when and if we are compelled to give up a place, we should be ready to liberate another larger and more important place."

General Ljubicic said that Tito's concept of general people's defence and his other military concepts had become part of his legacy to the Yugoslav people of all nationalities.

He spoke in length reviewing the strategy and tactics evolved by Tito in fighting the Nazi-fascist occupation army in the period 1941-1945.

Concluding, he remarked, "The importance of what Tito evolved in the light of scientific laws and reality does not lie in the battles we had won under his command alone. Its full import will find its manifestation in the difficult days that may lie ahead."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BELGRADE HOLDS MEMORIAL FOR TITO

Memorial Services

OW061848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (XINHUA)--A memorial service for the late President Josip Broz Tito was held today at the Trade Union Headquarters, while thousands of Yugoslavs took a last look at their revered leader lying in state in the nearby Federal Assembly Building.

The service opened with a full orchestra playing and choir singing the national anthem.

All present bowed their head in a minute's silence to pay their last homage to the late president.

This was followed by the reading out of a long memorial speech by Vladimir Bakaric, a leading member of both the party and the government committees and one of President Tito's old wartime comrades.

In his speech, Bakaric reviewed Tito's life long struggle from the pre-war period, the victorious people's liberation struggle, to post-war reconstruction and present-day development of the system of socialist self-management.

He praised Tito's remarkable role in world politics and his contributions to the creation of the worldwide non-aligned movement, to the workers' movements and his unremitting struggle against the tendencies towards domination and war.

He stated that the heritage left by Tito is Yugoslavia's "granite-like unity which cannot be shaken."

He pledged that "with all our strength, we shall continue to march along the path that he showed us and for which he trained us."

He proclaimed Yugoslavia's firm readiness to go ahead along the path charted by Tito.

Bakaric concluded the speech with these moving words: "Thank you, Comrade Tito, for the heritage which you have left us. We will guard it as the most treasured gem."

Thank you for enabling our revolutionary movement to march boldly on in expanded space for human progress.

May eternal glory and gratitude be yours, ever our Comrade Tito.

A grand funeral for the late President Tito will be held on May 8. Important world's figures statesmen are flying in one after another to take part in the funeral.

Bakaric Speech

DW071256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (XINHUA)--"Tito's lifetime achievements leave us the essentials of the stable international position, independence and security of Yugoslavia, at present and in the future."

This was stated here yesterday by Vladimir Bakaric, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, at the main Yugoslav memorial meeting in mourning for the late President Tito.

He presented the grandeur of the decades-long activity of the late president in the struggle for a better world, and expressed Yugoslavia's firm resolve to continue on Tito's road, to struggle consistently for a better world and the policy of non-alignment and to further develop Yugoslavia's system of socialist self-management.

Tito's achievements are the lasting foundations of relations between Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the world, Bakaric noted.

In pursuing Tito's policy in international affairs, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia see the only possible option. "We will defend this choice decisively with all the means of a sovereign country and independent revolution," he said.

He stressed that in Tito's great achievements, the guarantee of Yugoslavia's future, the citizens of Yugoslavia see Tito and everything his name stands for--brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, freedom and independence, firm solidarity with all forces in the world of peace and progress for mankind.

Bakaric drew particular attention to the fact that Tito's commitment to non-alignment originated from the knowledge that bloc divisions leave no possibility for the progressive solution of differences in the present-day world and open no prospects for the democratisation of international economic and political relations.

Bakaric emphasised that Tito's wise statesmanship found an expression in his personal contribution and engagement in efforts to consolidate the policy of non-alignment and develop its fundamental principles and not to succumb to outside pressures or short-term interests.

Bakaric pointed out that Tito had waged many decisive battles "to safeguard our right to live as free people and independent nations."

Bakaric said that Tito consistently strove for the universal character of the principles of active peaceful coexistence as the essential factor "not only of world peace, but also of new breakthroughs and possibilities for the development of socialism in the world."

Bakaric said in conclusion: "To his last moment, Tito warned that the deterioration of the international situation must be checked, that solutions to conflicts and crises cannot be found in bloc rivalry, the arms race, the policy of force and the deepening of international mistrust."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EULOGIES AT PRESIDENT TITO'S FUNERAL

Kolisevski Speech

OW081618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 8 May 80

["Kolisevski's Farewell Speech at Funeral Service for President Tito"--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (XINHUA)--Lazar Kolisevski, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, delivered a farewell speech at the funeral ceremony for President Tito today. Excerpts from the speech read as follows:

Dear Comrade Tito, when you assumed leadership of our glorious party 43 years ago, you ploughed a fresh and deep furrow in the history of all our nations and nationalities. In everything our party, our working class, our working people and citizens accomplished on their road to human and national freedom, your personal contribution was the greatest and most decisive. Under your determined and sure leadership we knew no defeats even when our battles and aspirations meant assaulting the skies. By word and deed you taught us how to solve the most complex tasks confronting us. From a backward state which until recent times served as a bargaining counter to foreign powers, a state helpless before foreign invaders and conquerors, devastated by national oppression and exploitation, by poverty and privation, Tito's new Yugoslavia and a society and system which in many aspects represent a new leaf in the book of history were created in the struggle at the helm of which you stood for almost half a century.

You firmly marched at our head while we were building and when we built our community, from 1941 through the first and second session of the anti-fascist council of the national liberation of Yugoslavia up to our present constitutional order. Without such a community, our existence would be unconceivable.

We have created a new and original social entity founded on democratic and humanistic principles of socialist self-management, on the brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities. These are the foundations upon which its self-reliance and firmness are constantly strengthening, which no force can break.

We worked with you and built with you as if peace will last forever, while readying ourselves as if war were to break out on the morrow. We have put into practice these words of yours in the most consistent fashion while preparing ourselves to defend every foot of our soil, safeguarding our freedom, our socialist self-management system, the sovereignty and independence of our country from anyone who might infringe upon it.

Just as you envisioned the prospect of our present-day community as far back as in the days of the fiercest political reaction, of fascist atrocities and terrorization, while resisting all kinds of pressures and attempts at interference in our internal affairs, at a time of the most vehement turmoil in the cold war and bloc confrontation, you also found the roads to peace in other difficult situations and propagated them.

Your name and activities are built into all the results and accomplishments of the policy of nonalignment and into the affirmation of its principles and future course.

Our glorious national liberation war and socialist revolution, our community, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, equality, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, the sovereignty and independence of our country, our strong Yugoslav People's Army, non-alignment and peace, democratic and equal cooperation with all countries and peoples of the world, man's happiness and socialism--all these bear the indelible seal of Tito's historic personality. It remains our programme and pledge here before you that our revolution, as you have said, must remain as it was: unwavering in its fundamental commitments, humane in its endeavours to keep expanding the space of human freedoms and its intransigence towards all those who would jeopardize its achievements and divert its course.

Comrade Tito, your indestructible and magnificent work will always be with us.

No one and nothing can or shall divert us from these paths along which you so persistently and tirelessly led us.

Doronjski Eulogy

0W081610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 8 May 80

["Stevan Doronjski's Eulogy on Tito"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (XINHUA)--Stevan Doronjski, substitute president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), paid special tribute to the revolutionary history of Comrade Tito in his speech at the ceremony bidding farewell to the late President Tito here today.

The following are excerpts from his speech:

"Seventy years ago he became a worker and obtained his socialist party membership card. He was barely 21 years of age when he was arrested on

charges of anti-war propaganda and served a sentence in the prison of the Petrovaradin fortress in whose damp and dark cells he had visions of grand processions irrepressibly marching with flaming banners.

"Through his revolutionary work Tito achieved and put into practice the dreams of his young years. He participated in the October Revolution, was initiator and organizer of countless militant actions by workers in the country, the founder of the struggle against factions and in favour of party unity, valiant in all battles, always with his head held high.

"When he was 45 years old, after spending 27 years in the struggle of the workers' revolutionary movement, Josip Broz took on the most responsible duties in his life. He assumed leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1937, in the critical days before the second world war. Up to that time the inefficiency of our workers' and communist movement, notwithstanding the individual courage and loyalty to the revolution of its cadres, led to a crisis in its ideological base, its strategy and policy. Since that time, for over four full decades, Tito's strong will, clear ideas, decisive and brave attitude found full expression in our movement in all crucial moments and decisions.

"Of exceptional importance and farsightedness was Comrade Tito's orientation when he said that the party should enroll persons who enjoy the confidence of the community in which they live and work, those people who enjoy the reputation of being honest and militant. Such persons did indeed become members of the party. They were influential among the people around them thanks to their militancy and particularly to their personal lives. Their high morals and conscientiousness are tellingly demonstrated by the fact that of the twelve thousand members of the communist party on the eve of the war, nine thousand lost their lives in the national liberation struggle. This made communists appear as men worthy of confidence in the eyes of the masses."

He went on to say that at the time when Yugoslavia suffered from fascist aggression, the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Tito calmly decided to launch an all-national uprising by launching constant attacks so as to make the uprising a mass movement and transform it into a war-time factor with which the enemy and the allies would have to deal.

He said "the year 1948 was also one of the turning points in the history of our movement under the leadership of Comrade Tito. At that time it was a question of relations between socialist countries and communist parties, a question of independence, equality, respect for sovereignty and an independent path in the development of socialism." "He believed in revolutionary truth and justice. He made no concessions on matters of such significance for the future of our country as well as for the future of the international communist movement."

"Although always on the side of firm discipline, it was not by accident that Comrade Tito was at the same time against 'chopping off heads' of those people in the party who in their work were making mistakes. This principle of comradeship and confidence, and a humanistic attitude toward man is our precious heritage."

"It is alien to the spirit of socialist Yugoslavia to tie itself to any bloc. Tito saw this quite clearly and he deeply believed that the very existence of blocs increases threats to the world. That is why he undertook the historic action of being one of the founders of the non-aligned movement. In the same spirit Comrade Tito stressed the necessity of equitable relations among communist parties and socialist countries."

He stressed "we are parting physically from Comrade Tito. But his works and ideas remain as permanent guidelines for our struggle. There remain our obligations and responsibilities to continue working on the great deed we began with Tito." "Brotherhood and unity, self-management and non-alignment are the three fundamental principles upon which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has rested and continues to rest and upon which it will continue to develop with determination."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'HSIN WAN PAO' REPORTS ON DEATH OF TITO

HK051442 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 5 May 80 p 2

[*"Evening Talk" column by Yang Chu: "After Tito Passed Away"*]

[Excerpts] President Tito has died. His comrades and friends are mourning his death in deep grief; and his enemies must also show their respect toward him.

U.S. President Carter issued a long memorial statement on President Tito. He praised Tito as an outstanding personality in the world arena and for his success in unswervingly defending the independence and unification of Yugoslavia.

The part of the U.S. President's memorial statement which attracted the most attention was that in which Carter announced on behalf of his country the United States' continued support for Yugoslavia. It will do everything possible to realize this support and will not tolerate any armed attack on Yugoslavia.

What will happen to the security of Yugoslavia after Tito's death is a problem which has attracted the world's attention. If Yugoslavia, which has a population of some 30 million, is placed under the control of the Soviet Union, there will be a serious disparity in the balance of power in Europe, and West Europe will be in great danger. Hence, the problem does not just involve the future of the Yugoslav people.

President Carter's statement was thus very necessary and timely.

The Soviet leadership also mourned Tito's death and commended him, saying that Tito was an active fighter in defending peace and progress and in opposing imperialism and colonialism.

The statement was certainly right. Nevertheless, what the Soviet leadership did not dare mention was that Tito was a particularly courageous fighter in opposing hegemonism. Throughout his life he opposed aggression, expansionism and external control. At the last stage of his life, he even went to Havana to oppose the Soviet Union and Cuba in changing the nature and orientation of and controlling and making use of the nonaligned movement. It was a remarkable antihegemonist struggle.

People cannot readily believe in the Soviet Union's "goodwill" toward Yugoslavia. It is necessary to continue to observe what action it will take toward Yugoslavia.

Nevertheless, the Yugoslav people are prepared. During the past several months while President Tito struggled against his illness, Yugoslavia was able to make even more ample preparations to handle different incidents that may arise after his death.

When the news of President Tito's death spread, all the Yugoslav officers and soldiers spontaneously returned to their barracks and combat posts.

People have all respected President Tito. At the same time they also have great confidence in the Yugoslav people.

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES' ECONOMIC TROUBLES DISCUSSED

OW270154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 27 Apr 80

["Clearer Signs of Economic Crisis in U.S." --XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA correspondent)--Declining industrial production and mounting inflation in the United States in the first quarter of this year throw into sharp relief the signs of an approaching economic crisis, which actually appeared in the second quarter of last year.

The marked drop in industrial production and some other ill omens led many U.S. economists to believe that a new economic recession had started. But certain subsequent developments served more or less to delay its growth to a full-scale crisis. Consumer price rise at an average monthly rate of 1.1 per cent goaded consumers to go on a buying spree seldom seen in post-war years. The rate of private savings sank to a new low, while consumer credits shot up. Hence the anomaly of continual rise in private spending side by side with the shrinkage of spendable earnings of the individuals.

As private spendings account for some 65 per cent of the GNP, the abnormal increase in private spending forestalled a steady decline in GNP. This fostered certain illusions among economists and they reversed their forecast about a recession.

The new year set in with some new developments.

In the first quarter, the consumer price index showed a consecutive monthly increase of 1.4 per cent over the previous month, a record quarterly high since the first quarter of 1951. To make things worse, individual spendable earnings dropped month by month, down by nearly eight per cent in March compared with the same month last year. The harsh measures taken by the government to curtail credits put the buying spree to a halt. The volume of retail sales in February and March, after seasonal adjustments, showed a 1.6 and 1.3 per cent decrease respectively. Surplus in commodities became more pronounced. Even government circles have to concede again that a recession has set in.

In March 1979, the U.S. industrial production index climbed up to 153 (taking 1967 as 100), the highest since the 1974-1975 economic crisis. Despite the ups and downs in the following months up to January this year, it had never topped the March 1979 level. February witnessed a drop of 0.2 per cent from that of January. The March index was down to 151.2, a drop of 0.8 per cent from the previous month and 1.2 per cent lower than the level a year ago. Production slumped in virtually every sector.

In the first quarter of this year, manufacturing capacity utilization was down 3 per cent from a year before and factories operated at only 83 per cent of their capacity in March, the lowest in the past two years.

Meanwhile, the leading economic indicators with which the U.S. Government measures the general economic situation kept falling for five months running up to February. In that month, the composite index of leading indicators dropped to a new low since July 1977.

The auto industry and housing construction, two most important sectors of American industry, were the hardest hit. The General Motors' first quarter car production declined by 17.9 per cent as compared with the same period last year. With Ford it was 46.1 per cent and Chrysler 29.5 per cent. The General Motors' profits plummeted by 88 per cent and the other two corporations even suffered losses. The number of the auto workers on indefinite layoff has reached over 200,000 to date.

New housing starts went down month after month in the first quarter. March registered the lowest annual rate of 1,041,000 flats since April 1975, showing a 42.2 per cent drop from the rate of a year earlier.

All signs point to even worse days in store for these two major industries.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES TO STRENGTHEN FORCES IN INDIAN OCEAN

OW181208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Navy will strengthen its forces in the Indian Ocean by reducing the number of its ships in the Mediterranean and Pacific, according to a Washington report quoting U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary W. Graham Claytor.

In the statement to the Senate Armed Services Committee, Claytor said yesterday that the "U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean will remain at relatively high levels for the foreseeable future."

"In the immediate future, this will be accomplished through reallocation of forces--and a resulting draw-down in the traditional levels of naval forces elsewhere," he added.

"In consultations with our European and Asian friends and allies, we will make the case--a good case I believe--that an increased U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean is more of a contribution to our common security interests than continued naval deployments in the historic pattern of operations of our 6th and 7th fleets," Claytor said.

Since late 1978, the U.S. Navy has diverted carriers and other warships to the Indian Ocean area, a centre of vital oil supplies for the United States and its allies. With the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Indian Ocean-Arabian Sea has become a principal focus of U.S. concern and the U.S. Navy has maintained a permanent presence there.

There are now 26 U.S. Navy ships in the Indian Ocean-Arabian Sea, including the Carrier USS Nimitz which was deployed from the Mediterranean to the Arabian Sea in January, and the USS Eisenhower which left its homeport of Norfolk, Virginia, April 15, and is being diverted from Mediterranean duty to the Arabian Sea.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES DISCUSSED

OW281859 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 28 Apr 80

["Economic Difficulties Felt in U.S. Families"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] New York, April 28 (XINHUA)--"Economic turmoil is already affecting more Americans in more profound ways than at any time in recent history," disclosed the news poll taken by THE NEW YORK TIMES and CBS early this month.

As these interviews were conducted, inflation was roaring ahead at an annual rate of more than 18 per cent, and the real income for average Americans was declining by 8 per cent. In the news poll, 81 per cent thought the economy was getting worse. The poll indicated that "economic shadows are darkening the mood of the country. The financial troubles are changing the way people shop for groceries and drive to work."

The gloomy view of the future is causing many Americans to alter the habits and assumption of a lifetime, and the most widespread changes seem to be in the area of energy conservation. It is now second nature for most people in the survey--86 per cent--to turn down the heat, and as Austin Hamilton, a salesman from Schenectady, N.Y., described the past winter, "You just learn to live with heavier clothing on when you get home."

Eighty per cent of all drivers polled have cut back on fuel purchases. Sixty-eight per cent of those questioned are eating fewer restaurant meals. Some people are cutting out necessities. Fifty-four per cent report that they are cutting back on the quality of the food they buy, and that usually means less meat in their diet. Forty-four per cent say that someone in their household is working longer hours.

In general, most Americans seem more aware of what they are buying and how much it costs. Steven Hoech, a stockbroker, has put off plans to buy a new car and Mimi Early, an 18-year-old student, has cut out beer and movies with her friends. "When I was younger, I just used to go out and blow money," said Miss Early, "now I say, I don't need that."

Sixty-one per cent in the survey have drawn down their savings, often just to cover daily needs. One of the most important moments in any family's life is the decision to buy a house, but that dream seems further away than ever for many young couples. Thirty-four per cent of those polled said they had delayed moving or buying a house in the last year, but the figure was 51 per cent for people under 30.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES INCREASING

OW031634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] New York, May 3 (XINHUA)--The unemployment rate rose to 7 percent of the work force last month from 6.2 percent in March. It was the biggest one-month increase in the jobless rate since January 1975, the middle of the last recession, according to a report of the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics yesterday.

Total unemployment rose to 7,256,000 in April, up 825,000 from the previous month. Total employment was also down sharply last month, declining by 500,000.

The jobless rate for adult men went up a full percentage point to 5.9 percent. The jobless rate for adult women climbed to 6.3 percent from 5.7 percent. For black and other minority workers, the rate advanced to 12.6 percent from 11.8 percent. For teen-agers, it rose to 14.6 percent from 13.8 percent.

Administration officials said they are surprised by the size of the increase in unemployment. Government and independent economists believe that output will continue to decline for at least the rest of 1980, pushing unemployment over 8 percent by the end of this year.

In a move linked to the apparent onset of a recession and the big April rise in unemployment rate, the White House announced that President Carter will ask congress for an additional 1.5 billion dollars for special unemployment benefits in the current budget without proposing any offsetting cuts in federal spending.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON D.C. RESIDENTS VOTE AGAINST GAMBLING

OW080808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 7 (XINHUA)--Most residents in Washington D.C. voted against a move to legalize gambling in the city in a referendum yesterday.

According to the ballot announced today, most residents in seven of the eight polling districts of the capital voted against the proposition of certain municipal officials on legalizing gambling in the form of race, card-playing and the issuing of lottery tickets.

Washington, like New York and other major cities in the United States, is suffering from an increasingly aggravating financial crisis caused by swollen bureaucratic establishments and waste.

According to statistics, in fiscal year 1980 the budgetary deficit of Washington D.C. will reach as high as more than 170 million dollars. Under the circumstances, it is argued that legalization of the above forms of gambling would bring in 30-40 million dollars of revenue each year.

The proposition aroused wide opposition as soon as it was made known. People argue that although illegal gambling does exist, legalization of gambling would affect the capital's reputation. Moreover, Washington is already one of the cities with a high crime rate. Promotion of gambling would aggravate the crime problem and corruption.

Gambling is allowed in varying degrees in 45 of the 50 states with a "turnover" as high as several billion dollars.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED ON JAPANESE ISLAND

OW041701 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 4 (XINHUA)--The Soviet establishment of a division headquarters in Tennei on the Japanese island of Etorofu reflects the constant strengthening of Soviet military power in the Japanese northern territories, KYODO quoted a Japanese Government source as saying today.

The government source said the establishment of the Soviet army division headquarters shows more explicitly that the Soviet Union intends to turn the Japanese northern territories into a permanent base. Soviet military manoeuvres around the northern territories are expected to be more active following the thaw of the Sea of Okhotsk this month, he added.

The total Soviet military strength on the northern territories is reported to be about 10,000 men, close to a full-fledged division (13,000 men) which is expected to be realized by the end of the year.

These Soviet troops are equipped with tanks, armoured personnel carriers, antiaircraft guns, ground-to-air missiles and other armaments usually assigned to an army division. Moreover, 130 mm howitzers and MI-24 helicopter gunships normally assigned at the divisional level and above are also deployed on the Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands. The Japanese Government believes that "as arms for a division, this equipment can be considered as being kept at full complement."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COUP ATTEMPT IN EL SALVADOR FOILED

OW031305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA)--The Salvadoran Government yesterday foiled an attempted coup by rightists, according to Western news agencies reports from San Salvador.

Commenting on the coup, ruling junta member Napoleon Duarte told reporters that "We are in total control of the situation." The attempted coup was led by ousted President Carlos Romero, former defence minister Eduardo Iraheta and former national guard intelligence officer Roberto d'Abuisson and had the support of military garrisons in some towns, he added.

This is the second attempted coup this year; the other coup took place in February.

Western diplomatic sources said that the attempted coup was frustrated, but they were not certain it was over.

In a related development, El Salvador's Planning Minister Roberto Salazar resigned on the night of May 1, 48 hours after the resignation of Finance Minister Roberto Alvergue, and flew to Chile. Government sources said that the two quit because of disagreements with the junta's policies. Salazar said he left his post because he was not consulted on the agrarian reform programmes enacted by the junta on March 6.

Two more ministers were expected to step down soon. At present, four cabinet posts, that of economy, education, finance and planning, are vacant.

The situation in El Salvador remains unstable. The battered junta is under attack from both sides. "Ultra-leftists" claimed that the reforms instituted by the junta, including the agrarian reform and nationalization of private banks and financial institutions, do not go deep enough. "Ultra-rightists" opposing the reforms accused the junta of being too soft in dealing with the "ultra-leftists."

Political violence is increasing in this Central American country. Terrorist activities have claimed over 1,200 lives so far this year.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'TANJUG' CITED ON SFRY PROCLAMATION

OW050729 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 4 (XINHUA)--The Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia this evening issued a proclamation informing the working class, working people and citizens, nations and nationalities of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that President Tito has died, according to a TANJUG report.

The proclamation says, "The working people, the nations and nationalities of our country, every man, worker, soldier and comrade-in-peasant, intellectual, every creator, pioneer and youth, every girl and mother is overcome with deepest sorrow and profound grief.

"Throughout his lifetime, Tito was a fighter for the interests and historical objectives of the working class and all working people, for the noblest ideals and aspirations of our nations and nationalities. Tito is our dearest comrade. For seven decades he fought in the first of the revolutionary workers' movement. For six decades he strengthened the ranks of the Yugoslav Communists. For over four decades he held the most responsible position in our party in the most worthy manner. He was the heroic leader of the great national liberation struggle and in the socialist revolution. For three decades and a half he stood at the helm of our socialist country and inscribed our country and our struggle for a new human society in the annals of world history, thereby expressing and affirming himself as our greatest historical figure.

The proclamation says in the periods most crucial to our survival and development Tito was the bold and worthy bearer of the proletarian banner of our revolution, staunchly and consistently linked to the destiny of people and of man. He fought with all his life and his deeds, lived with the ardour and humanism of a great revolutionary champion and national leader.

It says his revolutionary work shall forever be a part of the history of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and of the history of all freedom-loving mankind.

The proclamation extolls President Tito's immortal deeds in the revolution of Yugoslavia and the anti-fascist war.

The proclamation says, "In the national liberation war every one of our nations and nationalities fought for their own national liberation and for a new Yugoslavia, a free community of fraternal and equal nations and nationalities. The present and future generations will not forget that the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities are a pledged commitment to our revolution and to Comrade Tito. He fought against the policy of national oppression in pre-war Yugoslavia. He countered all attempts at breaking up the country.

"He always profoundly believed that our nations and nationalities could preserve their existence and independence and build socialist self-management relations freely and unhampered, relying only on socialist togetherness, solidarity and reciprocity. Comrade Tito always underlined that it is in our common vital interest to safeguard and strengthen our unity and build the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a community of equal nations and nationalities."

The proclamation says, "He was guided by the Marxist principle that establishes an unbreakable bond between class and the nation. He unswervingly fought against nationalism and chauvinism, intolerance, domination and hegemony of one nation over another. He rose up against all unitary and separatist tendencies.

"Our staunch socialist togetherness, achieved through struggle and the revolution, is a lasting guarantee of our future. The crucial significance of brotherhood and unity is something that Tito always emphasized as our most valued revolutionary heritage to be guarded as the apple of our eye.

"Comrade Tito was the supreme commander and the creator of the army which was formed in battle with an enormous toll in human lives."

The proclamation says, "Tito is the creator of the strategy and tactics of our armed forces, the inspirer and immediate leader of all its battles and victories. Merging the freedom-loving spirit and the revolutionary strivings of the masses, in the national liberation war Tito created the conception and the doctrine of an all-national defensive revolutionary war in which every citizen is a soldier and every soldier a citizen. Under Tito's direct leadership our armed forces became in the post-war period a component of socialist self-management and a reliable mainstay of the defence of freedom and the integrity of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Tito laid the foundations and the developmental directions for total national defence and military science, based on his thought that 'we do not want what belongs to another, what is ours we shall not give.'

"From such revolutionary experience, Marx's idea of an armed nation was realized. According to this idea the combat readiness of the armed forces and the homogeneity of its ranks are a guarantee of our freedom and independence, the preservation of brotherhood and unity, the equality of our nations and nationalities, and the unhindered development of our socialist self-management."

The proclamation says, "Socialist self-management has become an irreplaceable heritage of our working class, our nations and nationalities, the basis for the further construction of our socialist society. We are guided by Tito's words that our revolution must remain unwavering in its fundamental commitments, humane in its endeavours to keep expanding the space for human freedoms and intransigent towards those who would like to jeopardize its accomplishments and divert its course.

"At the same time, socialist self-management calls for a high degree of responsibility, solidarity, an acute sense of togetherness, for the cherishing and developing of collective work and responsibility. This is one of the last messages left by Comrade Tito."

The proclamation says, "The foreign policy of Tito's Yugoslavia is an integral part of the most progressive political tenets in today's world. Comrade Tito never retreated in the face of pressure or international violence based on the law of the stronger. Yugoslavia has always been resolute in the struggle against imperialism, national oppression, domination or hegemony of any kind.

"Tito strongly resisted the division of the world into blocs. Tito is one of the founders of the policy of non-alignment and of the non-aligned movement. The peaceful world has accepted the policy of non-alignment as the sole alternative to bloc division and rivalry over spheres of interest and influence. Comrade Tito always bore in mind that it is through non-alignment and under conditions of peace that the most reliable basis could be created for a successful struggle of peoples and countries for their national independence, autonomy and general social progress in the world."

"Comrade Tito has made an exceptional contribution to the international affirmation of socialist Yugoslavia. He was the indefatigable architect of equal political and economic relations between peoples and states. Owing to his efforts, Yugoslavia has friendly relations and developed cooperation with peoples and countries across all continents. Eminent statesmen have honoured Tito by the title 'citizen of the world.' At the sixth summit in Havana heads of states and governments of the non-aligned countries in a special resolution unanimously expressed deep gratitude to Comrade Tito for his twenty years' tireless work towards the affirmation and development of the policy of non-alignment and of the non-aligned movement. The peace-loving international public has constantly expressed its recognition to Comrade Tito for his resoluteness and consistency in developing non-alignment and preserving its original principles."

The proclamation says: "Comrade Tito was a firm advocate of the right of every nation and revolutionary movement to its own, original, independent road to the building up of socialism. He resolvedly strove for the political life of every party to be built up in accordance with its own national conditions. Concurrently he stressed the fact that international solidarity could be founded only on full equality, independence and the autonomous responsibility of every party to its working class and its people.

"Tito was steadfast in urging that the relations between communist parties and workers' parties and movements be based on equality, non-interference, autonomy, the responsibility of every party to its people and its working class. Socialism can be developed as a world process only if all forces of progress are liberated and the different ways of attaining socialism are recognized as an objective law. This was Tito's contribution to international relations and the strengthening of the workers' and progressive movement as a whole."

It points out: "All that which Yugoslavia is today, all that which we are proud of, that which we are developing and are determined to defend with all our strength, incorporates Tito's deeds: the socialist federal community of equal nations and nationalities, brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, non-alignment, our independence, progress and the construction of our country, the strength of our army, total national defence and social self-protection. In all these, there is the revolutionary and creative genius of Tito.

"He was brave, staunch, just and humane. We are all proud of Tito's historical image. Tito is not only hero of the liberation war and architect of socialist construction. He is much more--a symbol, inspiration, a paragon that encourages and moves to action. Tito is an inexhaustible source of revolutionary inspirations."

"Communists of Yugoslavia," the proclamation says, "We are under obligation to Tito, to his and our achievements, to the nations and nationalities, to the working class and to the citizens of Yugoslavia, to progressive people and friends all over the world, to history!"

"It is only through unity, intensified collective work, with full responsibility and mobility of the League of Communists that we can fill the enormous void remaining amidst our ranks after the death of Comrade Tito."

"The present and future generations, deeply grateful to Tito, shall carry on his immortal work," it says in conclusion.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEPAL HOLDS NATIONAL REFERENDUM

0W03190/ Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Kathmandu, May 2 (XINHUA)--A national referendum, the first of its kind ever in the history of the Kingdom of Nepal, is held today throughout the country to determine the country's future political system.

This is done under a decree from His Majesty King Birendra on May 24 last year.

In the one-day polling the voters are to choose between the present Panchayat system undergoing certain reforms and a multi-party system. In a message to the nation prior to the referendum, King Birendra called on "every adult Nepali to consider it a patriotic obligation to cast one's vote with maximum participation possible."

From 9:15 a.m. today, thousands upon thousands of people in their Sunday best including Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa, Chief Justice Nayan Bahadur Khatri, and leaders from both the Panchayat and multi-party sides flocked to various polling stations here in the capital and cast their votes.

All high-ranking officials of the country except the king and the queen and other members of the royal family, are required to vote with the local people.

According to the national Election Commission, over 7.15 million people are eligible to vote at over 10,000 polling stations and sub-polling stations all over the country.

Chairman of the National Election Commission Bhagwati Prasad Singh told reporters yesterday that "the result of the national referendum will be announced in the capital as soon as the nationwide vote-counting is completed."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EUROPEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES' MEETING CLOSES

OW301616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 20 Apr 80

(Text) Paris, April 29 (XINHUA)--The two-day closed-door meeting of communist and workers' parties of Europe for peace and disarmament closed here this afternoon.

At the end of the meeting, Maxime Gremetz, head of the delegation of the French Communist Party, briefed reporters on the meeting and read to them the document entitled "For Peace and Disarmament, Appeal of Communists to the Peoples of All European Countries" which was passed at the closed-door meeting.

The organizers of the meeting originally invited 31 communist and workers' parties in Europe to the meeting, but the Yugoslav, Romanian, Italian, Spanish, British, Swedish, Dutch, San Marino and Icelandic communist or workers' parties refused to accept the invitation. Among the 22 delegations present the Belgian and Swiss delegations only attended the meeting as observers.

Most of the delegations participating in the meeting were headed by representatives of lower ranks.

The meeting was held at a time when the large-scale Soviet invasion of Afghanistan poses a grave threat to world peace and security. However, the meeting did not discuss such an urgent issue and instead talked glibly about peace and disarmament. Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, in a T.V. interview in his country pointed out that the meeting was unacceptable with regard to both its method and contents. Milos Minic, one of leading members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, maintained that "it is an illusion to talk about detente in a region while military interventions are going on in another region." The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party pointed out that it is premature for it to attend such a meeting as the meeting is not prepared to answer the critical questions in the international life.

Boris Ponomarev, head of the Soviet Communist Party, in his tone-setting speech alleged that the meeting had "a pressing and urgent character." He argued that "no Soviet military menace exists." Refusing to mention the fact that the Soviet Union has stepped up deployment of missiles in the European part of his country, he, however, said, "the decisions taken by NATO at the end of last year, particularly that concerning the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe are the most dangerous action in the latest times."

But, there were different views with regard to the Soviet allegations. Referring to the meeting, Jef Turf, head of the Belgian Communist Party and the party's vice president, in his speech said that his party "expressed its explicit reservations on the character of the conference and the conditions of its preparations in which too few parties have participated. Dwelling on European security, he hoped that all the medium-range missiles in Europe be destroyed, be they from Eastern Europe or from Western Europe. He held that any military intervention should be renounced in the U.S.-Iranian conflict as well as on the Afghan problem.

Roland Leroy, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France and director of L'HUMANITE, wrote an editorial for the newspaper admitting that "the opinions of all parties on all the issues are by no means identical. There exist differences, and even divergences on certain problems."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET EXPANSIONISM IN SOUTH ASIA EXPOSED

HK010650 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 80 p 7

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter: "The Substance of the Moscow-brand 'Five-point Proposal"]

[Text] Through its agents in Kabul, the Soviet Union put forward a five-point proposal on 17 April regarding the situation in Afghanistan and South Asia. The substance of the proposal was: Through bilateral and multilateral talks, allow the illegitimate political power in Afghanistan to secure international recognition, and then further absorb the whole of South Asia, the Gulf area and the Indian Ocean into its sphere of influence. The proposal was obviously a new step in the process of the Soviet Union's diplomatic offensive to implement its southward expansion strategy.

According to a report by TASS from Kabul on 17 April, the contents of the five-point proposal put forward by the so-called "Afghan Government" in its own capacity included: the Kabul regime should "hold bilateral talks with Iran and Pakistan over the normalization of Afghan-Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani relations"; "without any prerequisites, a regional conference should be held to discuss the normalization of the situation throughout the region and to draft a treaty of peace, security and cooperation"; "the countries in the region should hold talks to discuss the issues of reducing military expenditure and cutting back armaments and armed forces so as to properly guarantee security"; "a necessary atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding should be established to ease the tense situation and reduce the malicious propaganda by the propaganda organs and news media of those countries in the region in order to facilitate the holding of talks," and "the countries in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf areas should carry out consultation regarding the resumption of talks on establishing a peace zone in the same areas."

The five-point proposal was put forward after Soviet Vice Foreign Minister N. P. Firyubin, Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca and Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong had failed in their activities in a number of countries in South Asia and Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union recently got the Cuban

foreign minister to propose in his own capacity that Pakistan and Afghanistan hold a "conference in Havana of the heads of state." After the proposal was rejected, it again instructed the Karmal regime itself, under the aegis of and shielded by the Soviet Union, to propose holding talks with Pakistan and Iran. The aim of the proposal was to coax Pakistan and Iran into recognizing the illegitimate Kabul regime and compel Pakistan and other countries to give up their support of the Afghan people in their righteous struggle against Soviet aggression.

In addition, the scope of the five-point proposal far exceeds the limits of the country of Afghanistan and includes the whole of South Asia, the Gulf area and the Indian Ocean area. It thus demonstrates that the Soviet Union not only wants to turn Iran and Pakistan into its stepping stones for heading southward the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, but as a matter of fact openly announces that the above-mentioned areas are the targets for its southward expansion strategy.

Some international events mentioned in the five-point proposal were to be led by the Karmal regime, which is currently supported by Soviet arms. The Soviet Union had gone so far as to incite such a regime which has no rights of self-determination whatsoever to act as the surrogate organizer of an "Asian collective security system." This was indeed an insult to the Asian countries.

The five-point proposal made no mention of the withdrawal of Soviet troops and emphasized "holding a regional conference without setting any pre-conditions." The object was obviously that the countries concerned should silently acknowledge the accomplished fact of the occupation of Afghanistan by the 100,000-strong Soviet armed forces. It was really incompatible with the resolution of the special general assembly meeting on the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the resolution of the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries not to have any dealings with the Karmal regime.

At present, the international community has continued to condemn the Soviet intrusion into Afghanistan and demand a withdrawal of Soviet troops. President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, who was attending a celebration marking the independence of Zimbabwe, appealed for more energetic support to the Afghan guerrillas to resist Soviet aggression. The Iranian Government is also paying close attention to the growing Soviet threat. In such circumstances, people will not easily be fooled by the five-point proposal put forward by the agents of the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET TROOP MOVEMENT ON IRAN'S BORDER REPORTED

HK290327 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 80 p 6

[Study notes by Gong Ping: "There Is no Smoke Without Fire"]

[Text] On 14 April, U.S. national security adviser Brzezinski said in a television program: According to reliable sources, the Soviet Union has shifted its troops to the outer Caucasus region north of Iran. He also pointed out that people see a similarity between this activity and the massing of military forces to the north of Afghanistan last December. He said that "that situation was the precursor to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan." Brzezinski's words immediately made Moscow burn with anger and stamp with fury. PRAVDA and TASS were aroused and denounced his words as "lies," "nonsense," and "groundless," "confusing right and wrong," "harboring evil intentions" and "swindles and bluffs." They also gave him the title of a "typical political swindler." Meanwhile, they beat their breasts to deny the massing of Soviet troops in the Caucasus.

What are the facts? In fact, foreign news agencies have recently made reports that are not "groundless." They reported that the Soviet Union has moved its troops to the outer Caucasus region between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, where the Soviet Union had originally stationed 12 mechanized infantry divisions and has now reinforced them with several more infantry divisions to strengthen their "actual strength and preparedness against war." One of the eight Soviet airborne divisions is stationed there and "has always maintained its wartime full-strength condition." While the Soviet Union is deploying its forces, it has carried out "battlefield maneuvers" and its troops have been supplied with sophisticated equipment and communications equipment which "exceed" the level required for a "maneuver." Can all these reporters be "political swindlers?"

Those who are threatened are very clear about whether or not Soviet troops have been massed in the outer Caucasus. Shadmehr, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran, confirmed: The Soviet Union has carried out "military maneuvers" to the north of Iran. Iran border defense troops have kept a close watch on this. Iranian President Bani-Sadr bluntly said that the Soviet Union has threatened Iran. Can the Iranian leader also be called a "political swindler?"

Russia has a saying: "Where there is smoke there is fire." The Soviet Union has conducted military movements and carried out military maneuvers in the outer Caucasus with military vehicles rattling and the smoke of gunpowder spreading. This action is designed to step up strategic arrangements for moving south after the occupation of Afghanistan. If you do not want others to know about something, do not do it. Can Moscow deny it and act shamelessly to cover up its invasion plot.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TITO'S DEATH--Belgrade, May 4 (XINHUA)--The Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists and the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia issued a proclamation on President Tito's death which was adopted at a joint emergency meeting at 18 hours here this afternoon, according to TANJUG. The proclamation says, "On May 4, at 3:05 p.m. in Ljubljana, the great heart of the President of our Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the President of the Presidency of the SFRY, the President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Marshal of Yugoslavia and the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, stopped beating." [Text] [OW042016 Beijing XINHUA in English 2000 GMT 4 May 80] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA)--President Tito of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia died in Ljubljana at 15:05 hours local time today, according to TANJUG. [Text] [OW041839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 4 May 80]

YUGOSLAVIANS PAY HOMAGE--Belgrade, May 7 (XINHUA)--In the last two days, over 300,000 Belgrade people from all walks of life, with great distress, went to the Federal Assembly Building day and night to pay their last homage to their revered leader, the late President Tito. Delegations from more than 100 countries are arriving in this capital to mourn the death of President Tito. Four hundred fifty foreign newsmen have come to this country to cover the mourning and funeral. Television and radion stations are working overtime to broadcast any news that is related to President Tito's death. Messages of condolence come snowing in from all corners of the country, in which the people expressed their determination to live up to Comrade Tito's teachings and stick to the trail blazed by him. All Yugoslav newspapers carried boldface headlines featuring the vow of the people all over the country that they will carry on President Tito's cause steadfastly and advance along road Comrade Tito opened. [Text] [OW071934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 7 May 80]

NONALIGNED TRIBUTE TO TITO--United Nations, May 7 (XINHUA)--The representatives of the non-aligned countries to the United Nations yesterday held an extraordinary plenary meeting to mourn over the passing of President Tito and sent a message of condolence to the Yugoslav Government. The message says that President Tito "has inspired and waged with devotion and persistence the struggle against exploitation, subjugation and inequality on

all continents." It goes on to say: "In our common, irreconcilable struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and against all other forms of subjugation and hegemony and for equitable economic and political relations, he saw the programme of our action." The message pays high tribute to President Tito for his personal role in formulating the principles and objectives of non-alignment and for his tireless efforts to preserve and consolidate the unity and solidarity of non-aligned countries. [Text] [OW071936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1928 GMT 7 May 80]

U.S. OIL IMPORT--Washington, May 5 (XINHUA)--President Carter disclosed that the U.S. is to import 90 billion dollars worth of oil this year, when he was addressing the National League of Women Voters today. "That amounts to 400 dollars for every man, woman and child in the United States," he said. There are only two ways to cut back on imports: one is to conserve energy, and the other is to produce more energy in this country, he observed. "That is simple, but complicated and difficult," he added. "For the first time in our history, we now have to realize that there are indeed limits on what God has given us to use, or to use up, or to waste. There is a limit on energy reserves. We have never had to face that before," he said. On the U.S. economic situation as a whole, the president acknowledged that while he expected the inflation rate will be down substantially during the summer, "we face the prospect of a recession. We hope it will be mild." [Text] [OW060952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 6 May 80]

EMERGENCY IN FLORIDA--Beijing, May 7 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter yesterday declared a state of emergency in parts of Florida affected by the influx of thousands of refugees from Cuba in small boats, according to reports from Washington. The president also decided to set aside 10 million U.S. dollars in government aid to help the state in coping with the refugees. The White House said that the decision was made after President Carter conferred with Florida congressmen. More than 17,600 Cuban refugees have arrived in the United States recently, the White House said. Meanwhile, U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said there is an impasse in U.S.-Cuban negotiations over the 380 Cubans who have been granted temporary refuge in the U.S. interests section in Havana. The United States is seeking Cuba's agreement to allow them to leave Cuba. The spokesman accused the Cuban authorities of exploiting the refugee problem in an attempt to embarrass the United States and refusing to "behave in a humane and civilized way." [Text] [OW070842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 7 May 80]

SURINAME COUP ATTEMPT FOILED--Georgetown, May 6 (XINHUA)--Surinamese Prime Minister Chin-a-sen last night announced that his country had smashed a coup attempt by foreign mercenaries, according to a report from Paramaribo. In a statement broadcast on radio and TV, the prime minister said that some 300 mercenaries entered Suriname last weekend, but they were intercepted by the Surinamese army. The leader of the mercenaries was killed, others captured and caches of rifles, ammunition and explosives seized. After the attempted coup, he added, a number of people including some parliamentarians

had been arrested. Reports said that the mercenaries crossed the border from neighbouring French Guiana. The arms seized by the Surinamese army were parachuted in Suriname. Prime Minister Chin-a-sen's government came to power in mid-March after a military coup which toppled former prime minister Hench Arron on February 25. [Text] [OW071310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 7 May 80]

U.S.-UK NUCLEAR TEST--London, April 26 (XINHUA)--Britain and the United States today conducted an underground test of a British nuclear device at the U.S. Department of Energy's test site in Nevada, according to an announcement of the British Defence Ministry. The test was conducted under an Anglo-American agreement for cooperation on the use of atomic energy for mutual defence purposes. Defence sources said, the test was considered necessary by the British Government in order to maintain the effectiveness of Britain's strategic deterrent. The British Government announced earlier this month that Britain would spend about one billion pounds sterling on maintaining and modernising its independent nuclear force of Polaris missiles. [Text] [OW270201 Beijing XINHUA in English 0134 GMT 27 Apr 80]

KARAMANLIS ELECTED GREEK PRESIDENT--Athens, May 5 (XINHUA)--Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis has been elected president of the Republic of Greece today. In the third ballot, 300-member parliament elected him to the top by 183, three votes more than the three-fifth majority required for the election. But only 205 deputies cast votes. Ninety three deputies of the main opposition Panhellenic Socialist Movement abstained in line with the party's decision "not to cooperate in the voting." Twelve blank votes were cast and 10 voted for non-official candidates. According to the constitution, the candidate requires a two-thirds majority in the first two ballots for the presidency. Karamanlis failed to get the needed majority. Konstandinos Karamanlis, 73, is leader of the ruling New Democracy Party and prime minister. He has had a 45-year political career during which he held many ministerial posts and the post of prime minister for a total of 14 years. He will resign his seat in parliament and submit his government's resignation to outgoing President Konstandinos Tsatsos, whose five-year term of presidency expires on June 20. The ruling party will elect new president and new prime minister in place of Karamanlis. [Text] [OW051643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 5 May 80]

CZECH UPRISING ANNIVERSARY--Prague, May 5 (XINHUA)--A rally was held here by people of various circles today to mark the 35th anniversary of the uprising against German fascist occupation. In a speech at the rally, President Gustav Husak said that the Czechoslovak people's heroic struggle will be recorded in golden words in history. Celebrations were held recently in Prague, the capital, and other cities of the country to mark the victory of the national liberation struggle. Flowers were laid at the monument to the fallen heroes. [Text] [OW060950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 6 May 80]

U.S. SHIP IN SOMALIA--Mogadishu, May 4 (XINHUA)--An American missile-carrying cruiser left Mogadishu port today after a friendly visit to Somalia. The 7,600-ton cruiser "Gridley CG-21" of the U.S. Pacific Fleet sailed into Mogadishu port on May 2. It was the second U.S. military vessel which visited Somali ports in 1980. Somali military officials have received U.S. officers and a reception was also given on the ship on the evening of May 3 in honour of Somali officials and diplomats to Somalia. [Text] [OW050218 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 5 May 80]

USSR RADAR FOR IRAN--Tehran, May 4 (XINHUA)--If the Soviet Union really wants to serve Iran it should pull its forces out of Afghanistan so that there will be no excuse for the U.S. military presence in the region, says the Iranian paper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC in a commentary yesterday. The paper notes that the Soviet Union has proposed that if Iran allows it to study the electronic devices on the wreckages of the U.S. aircraft, it would be ready to give an "reliable" radar system to Iran in exchange. By manoeuvring hard, the Soviet Union has gained in two ways strategically from the U.S. military attack on Iran, it points out. Firstly, it says, Moscow will gain technological information of the U.S. aircraft and helicopters, including that of the radar system and anti-radar system inside. Secondly, the Soviet installation of a "reliable" radar system in Iran would only mean that Iranian telecommunications secrets would be obtained by the Russians, it adds. The paper states that Iran must not involve itself in the game between the East and West, who do not quarrel and who take independent nations as their prey when their interests meet. Even if there is need for Iran to change its existing radar and communications system, it must be done by the Iranians so as to keep the radar secrets to the Iranians themselves. [Text] [OW050826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 5 May 80]

JORDANIAN TIES WITH USSR--Damascus, May 3 (XINHUA)--The prime minister of Jordan, Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, said in an interview published today that he does not rule out a Jordanian deal for the purchase of weapons from the Soviet Union in the future, according to a JORDAN TIMES report today. He said that in principle, there is nothing to keep Jordan from purchasing arms from any source, in the light of the armed forces requirements for weapons and military equipment. In an interview with the United Arab Emirates newspaper AL KHALIJ, the prime minister also said that King Husayn last year received an invitation to visit the Soviet Union, and he intends to make it at a future date which has not yet been fixed. "Jordan has friendly relations with the Soviet Union and we hope the King's visit will further increase cooperation with that country in the economic, technical and cultural fields," the prime minister said. Asked whether the King will visit the United States, Ash-Sharif 'Abd Al-Hamid said at present there are no arrangements for such a visit. [Text] [OW040233 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 4 May 80]

LAOTIANS FLEE TO THAILAND--Bangkok, May 3 (XINHUA)--Over 1,000 Laotian refugees crossed the Mekong River into the Thai northeastern province of Nong Khai each month during the current dry season, bringing the number of Laotians at the provincial refugee camp up to nearly 30,000. A ranking official of the province disclosed that the influx had been motivated by the fact that the Laotians were unhappy with the present regime in Laos which, they said, was under the control of foreign administrators. 'The Laotians know only too well who is the present government of Laos,' he said. However, governor of Nong Khai, Kusol Santitham said that the provincial authorities had held discussions with their Laotian counterparts on the prevention of Laotians moving into Thailand. At present there are nearly 200,000 Laotian refugees in Thailand, who are being fed with financial assistance from the United Nations. The U.N. is reportedly contacting the Laotian Government for the repatriation of the refugees. [Text] [OW030904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 3 May 80]

INDIA REFUSES USSR WHEAT--Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA)--India has expressed its inability to accede to the Soviet Union's request for the supply of wheat, the Indian paper FINANCIAL EXPRESS reported today. The Soviet Union is in dire need of wheat following the American ban to supply wheat over the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the paper said. The paper said that the request was first made by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko during his visit to India in February. It was renewed by several Soviet ministers who visited the country in the last two months. Though India has not made any commitments, it had told the Soviet ministers that the request would be considered, the paper said. But after careful consideration, the Indian Government has concluded that it would be risky to part with any quantity of wheat. This is despite the fact that India has comfortable stocks of 14 to 15 million tons of foodgrains. The paper added that there will be higher offtake from the government stocks in view of the allocation of nearly six million tons for the "food-for-work" programme for the current year. Another reason for India's refusal is the fear that there may be a bad monsoon this year. [Text] [OW021316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 2 May 80]

UNITY AGAINST SUPERPOWERS--Khartoum, May 3 (XINHUA)--Unity is the key link for the countries in the Middle East area to safeguard their own interests, says the Sudanese paper AL-SAHAFAT in an article today. Entitled "The Only Way To Cope With Dangers," the article says, "World events have occurred one after another with a tendency of sliding day by day towards the abyss of grave confrontation." It notes, "The United States is still supporting Israel in its aggression and obstinately opposing the right of the Palestinians to set up their own state. At the same time, the Soviets are illegally hanging on Afghanistan, using fire and sword to conquer the struggling people there." "The military presence of both the United States and the Soviet Union is threatening the sea passage of the Gulf region," the article says, adding, "the United States and the Soviet Union are undisguisedly vying with each other to grab the oil resources in the region." It says the aim of their contention is to control the peoples of the region and enslave them in a new form. It stresses, "Let the propaganda

campaign against each other among the countries in the region stop. Let the Arab and Islamic as well as non-aligned communities get mobilized immediately to settle the dispute between Iraq and Iran and that between Iran and other Gulf countries." "Let us stop providing either of the two superpowers with bases and facilities. This is the only way," the article concludes. [OW040235 Beijing XINHUA in English 0158 GMT 4 May 80]

BANGLADESH, INDIA WATER TALKS--Dacca, May 4 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh will continue its talks with India to work out an honourable long-term solution to the issue of augmenting the dry-season flow of the Ganges water, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here yesterday. According to Radio Bangladesh, the spokesman told local newsmen that the present differences between Bangladesh and India in the joint river commission meetings could be "narrowed down" through negotiations. He hoped that India would not unilaterally violate the Farakka agreement signed in 1977 between the two countries. On a long-term solution to the issue of the Ganges River water, Bangladesh refused an Indian proposal for linking the Brahmaputra River with the Ganges River at Farakka. India turned down a Bangladesh proposal to associate Nepal in the long-term plans for augmenting the dry-season flow of the Ganges on sharing the Ganges River water. The two countries have held 18 meetings since 1977. But no agreement has been reached so far. The two sides, however, agreed that they will continue their talks. [Text] [OW041238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 4 May 80]

GANDHI OPPOSES INTERVENTION--Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA)--"We in India are opposed to all forms of intervention and all outside military presence," declared Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi yesterday. "Our overriding objective is peace through mutual respect, reassurance and understanding, independence of judgment and action," she added. She was speaking at a dinner she hosted for Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of the European Communities, reported NATIONAL HERALD today from New Delhi. She called upon the affluent countries to encourage more trade with the developing countries. Whatever be the difference on a new world economic order, there should be no disagreement on the need to eliminate poverty. It was for this that the poorer countries should get a greater share of world trade, Mrs. Gandhi added. The European Community, Mrs. Gandhi said, "has a special responsibility. Tensions can be mitigated and confrontations avoided only if all countries, which value peace and stability, work together." The EEC "is a major trading partner of India." The opportunity to export Indian products to EEC markets meant much to Indian workers and artisans and to the economic well-being of the country, Mrs. Gandhi said. [Text] [OW030906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 3 May 80]

BANK DELEGATION TO U.S.--Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the People's Bank of China with President Li Baohua as its leaders and Vice-President Qiao Peixin as its deputy leader left here by air today for the United States on a friendly visit at the invitation of Paul Volcker, president of the Federal Reserve System of the U.S. [Text] [OW220740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 22 Apr 80]

SHANGHAI TROUPE IN U.S.--Philadelphia, 27 Apr--The Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe left here this afternoon for Washington after its tours of Philadelphia and Atlantic City. The performances of the Chinese acrobats were acclaimed by thousands of spectators in both cities. The mayors of Philadelphia and Atlantic City received the Chinese acrobats respectively. The mayor of Atlantic City presented a key of the city to the Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe. The organizations of Overseas Chinese and Chinese Americans in Philadelphia held two receptions in honour of the troupe. [Text] [OW281419 Beijing XINHUA in English 0112 GMT 28 Apr 80 OW]

BRITISH COMMUNISTS ON MAY DAY--London, May 1 (XINHUA)--The revolutionary Communist League of Britain and the communist workers movement held a joint meeting this evening to celebrate the International Labour Day and the progress of the revolutionary movement in the past year throughout the world. Speakers at the meeting expressed firm solidarity with the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against the Vietnamese invaders and condemned the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. They called the abortive U.S. rescue attempt to free its hostages in Iran a violation of the Iranian sovereignty and warned the other superpower, the Soviet Union, to refrain from any intervention there. The meeting warmly acclaimed the recent great victory won by the Zimbabwean people in achieving national independence, describing it as having "decisively tipped the scale in favour of the revolutionary forces in the whole of southern Africa." It was announced at the meeting that the revolutionary Communist League of Britain and the communist workers movement will soon unite to form a single organization. Several thousand people held a May Day rally in Hyde Park here this afternoon. It is reported that May Day celebrations will also be organised in other cities of the country this weekend. [Text] [OW020256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 2 May 80]

WALDHEIM CONDEMNS TERRORISM--United Nations, May 6 (XINHUA)--A U.N. spokesman said today, that U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim condemned all acts of terrorism and was deeply disturbed at the constant increase in incidents involving violations of diplomatic premises and the taking of hostages, all of which are contrary to international law. The spokesman added that the secretary-general "continues to be concerned that this trend is both posing a growing threat to innocent civilian lives and jeopardizing the pursuit of normal international relations which are so critical for the advancement of cooperation between states." The spokesman's statement was issued in connection with the recent seizure of the Iranian Embassy in London. [Text] [OW061952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1929 GMT 6 May 80]

JAPANESE FRIEND IN NANJING--Tanaka), chairman of a Japanese scientific research association, arrived in Nanjing from Beijing for a visit on 15 April. Li Zhizhong, vice governor of Jiangsu Province, met and feted the Japanese guest on the evening of 15 April. The Japanese friend left Nanjing for Shanghai on the afternoon of 16 April. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Apr 80 OW]

ASIA-AFRICA LEGAL MEETING--Beijing, 24 Apr--The predecessor of the Asia-Africa Legal Consultation Committee (AALCC) was the Asia Legal Consultation Committee, an intergovernmental consultation agency of legal experts established on 15 November 1956 under the sponsorship of the governments of seven Asian countries--Burma, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan and Syria--with its secretariat located in New Delhi, India. The committee's principal mission was to study issues in international law discussed by the International Law Committee and other agencies of the United Nations, problems submitted by its member countries and other legal problems of common concern. It began to admit African countries in 1958 and was renamed AALCC. It now has 39 member countries (36 full members and 3 associate member countries). In addition, it has invited observer delegations from countries on other continents and some international organizations to attend its meetings. It has held 20 meetings since 1958. It has studied such problems as diplomatic privileges and immunity, foreign nations' status, extradition, double and multiple nationality and mediation procedure, and the procedure of recognition and implementation of foreign courts' decisions. In recent years, the AALCC has largely discussed and consulted on matters concerning sea law and international trade law. China will for the first time send an observers' delegation to its 21st meeting to be held in Jakarta, capital of Indonesia. [Text] [OW251715 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 24 Apr 80]

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

'CHENG MING' ON CRITICIZING MAO THOUGHT

HK061058 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 31, 1 May 80 pp 27-29

[Article by Wang Roshui [3769 5387 3055]: "It Is Permissible To Criticize Mao Zedong Thought"]

[Text] Below is a part of the speech given by Wang Roshui, assistant editor-in-chief of RENMIN RIBAO at a symposium in Shanghai in August 1979, which has appeared in the DUSHU [Reading] magazine published in Beijing. Recently the writer added some points to the speech. The title is ours.

How should one treat Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought? Now that the call for the four upholds has been raised, we must not allow the four upholds to stand in the way of emancipating our minds. We must both uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and emancipate our minds. If we cannot emancipate our minds, we will not be able to do any upholding. The first question is: What is Marxism-Leninism and what is Mao Zedong Thought? Everyone has his own interpretation, particularly of Mao Zedong Thought. It is permissible to probe into and criticize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Some ask: Since the constitution stipulates that the guiding thought for our state is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, what is one up to when one is allowed to criticize it? What I mean is this: Our constitution stipulates that our party, our Central Committee and our government must formulate our general and specific policies on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and our cadres must apply the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in directing our work. In addition, we should propagate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought among all people of our country. This does not mean that allowed to doubt or even criticize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. [sentence as printed] In the past, whoever criticized it was guilty of a crime and would be arrested. At the time of the antirightist movement during 1957, those who did so were guilty of two crimes: opposing the party and opposing socialism. During the Great Cultural Revolution the charge increased to three counts: opposing the party, opposing socialism and opposing Mao Zedong Thought. Lin Biao demanded: "Whoever opposes Mao Zedong Thought must be punished by the whole party and denounced by the whole nation."

I feel that practice over the years has proven that Chairman Mao's 1975 speech on the correct handling of the contradictions among the people is basically correct. My feeling is that despite some expositions which were subsequently forgotten and thrown away, these things are precisely what we should uphold now. For example, class struggle is basically over--these words were forgotten long ago and are now picked up by us. Here some questions arise: During the same socialist period, at one time class struggle is said to be basically over and at another it is demanded that class struggle must be borne in mind every year, every month and every day. These two statements contradict each other. If one is true, the other must be untrue. They cannot both be true, nor can they be mechanically copied and applied. What should we do? The only thing to do is take practice as the criterion. Whatever is proved correct by practice we will resolutely follow. For this reason, the third plenary session quoted what Chairman Mao said in 1975--the tempestuous class struggle of the masses was basically over--because these words have been proved correct by 30 years of practice. Conversely, why did we not quote his other words? Because his other words have not been tested and proved by practice or have been proven untrue. These questions are not merely a matter of attitude towards the leader of flag waving but a matter bearing on the success or failure and on the life or death of socialism in our country. There are those who take the view that one who does not take class struggle as the key link is guilty of revisionism. This view is utterly wrong. It is a revision, not revisionism. Revisionism means revising the fundamental tenets of Marxism. When we say upholding Marxism we mean primarily upholding the fundamental tenets of Marxism. What is the most fundamental tenet of Marxism? It is the unity of theory and practice. To uphold this point is fundamentally to uphold Marxism. To run counter to this point is fundamentally to run counter to Marxism.

If we want to uphold the unity of theory and practice, we must keep testing and developing Marxism in the process of practice. To do so, it will be necessary to permit discussion including criticism, that it is permissible to criticize Marxism was originally a thought advanced by Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao mentioned this in his 1957 report on the contradictions among the people. He said: "In our country, Marxism has been recognized as the guiding thought by the majority of people. Can it be criticized? Of course, it may be criticized. Marxism is a scientific truth; it fears no criticism. If Marxism fears criticism and can be overthrown by criticism, then Marxism will be of no use. In fact, do not the idealists criticize Marxism in various forms every day? Do not those, who cherish bourgeois ideology and petty-bourgeois ideology and do not want change, also criticize Marxism in various forms? Marxists ought not to fear criticism by anybody; on the contrary, Marxists should steel themselves and develop themselves amid people's criticism and amid the storm of struggle." People are criticizing it day in and day out, in both overt and covert forms. Can you forbid them from criticizing it? No. Let us draw an analogy. In our country there are thousands upon thousands of religious followers who believe in God, Allah or Buddha. This is in accordance with the religious freedom laid down in the constitution. They talk about their belief in God and, in doing so, they criticize Marxism. Can you arrest them because of this? Opposing socialism and opposing Marxism are two different things

and a distinction must be made between them. Doubting socialism must be distinguished from taking actions to oppose socialism. Socialism is our fundamental system and the vast majority of people support socialism, and you are not allowed to oppose socialism. To be sure, some young people do not know what is true. They doubt socialism and do not know what socialism is. They think that socialism means eating in the canteen everyday like everyone else or providing a secure job. What has that to do with socialism? They do not understand and we cannot blame them. We should do something for them. Opposing socialism must be characterized by some action. If you incite a large group of people to organize a body and call upon people to arise to overthrow the socialist society, then we will not be polite to you because you have violated the criminal law. But it should be permissible to doubt socialism. These people do not understand and do not know what is what. It is precisely because of this that we should do ideological and propaganda work. Otherwise, what are we supporting? As for Marxism, we should be even more lenient. Chairman Mao said that even criticism is permitted. How could we say that to doubt it is not permitted? We must know that among the 900 million people, the Marxists are only a minority, and it is not feasible to make the minds of all people accord with Marxism. A distinction must be made between those inside the party and those outside the party. If a party member says "I do not believe in Marxism or Mao Zedong Thought," we should ask him, "Why did you join the party?" To be sure, even a party member is not necessarily free from any anti-Marxist thinking. Take subjectivism, for example. What is subjectivism? Chairman Mao said that subjectivism is anti-Marxist and is the archenemy of Marxism and the archenemy of the people. But are there only a small number of subjectivists within the party? We cannot say: "You are against Marxism and must be placed under arrest." We are required to criticize and educate them. As for the masses outside the party, there is nothing strange about them cherishing non-Marxist ideas and even anti-Marxist ideas. We should use the proletarian world outlook to educate and transform them. But this is protracted work. Nonproletarian ideas including anti-Marxist ideas will exist for a long time to come. Against these ideas, we should conduct education and even criticism. But we cannot ban them. Chairman Mao said: How should we deal with non-Marxist ideas? If the persons in question are our enemies, it is easy to deal with them. We forbid them to speak. If they are the people, how do we deal with them? We can only allow them to speak out and then we should conduct education and criticism. Furthermore, in conducting education and criticism we should use the method of reasoning and the method of persuasion.

If we use administrative orders to ban anti-Marxist speeches, we will run into the difficulty of determining what anti-Marxism is. It is not difficult to determine speeches that are overtly opposed to Marxism. But such cases are few and far between. In most cases, Marxism is opposed under the cloak of Marxism. Cases like this are troublesome. They oppose Marxism but do not say so. On the contrary, they say they are for Marxism and even profess to hold it in the highest esteem. Should speeches like this be banned? If you say they should be banned, then the question of how to distinguish them will arise. How should we distinguish true from

false Marxism? This question is not that simple. Did not the phony Marxism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" deceive us for many years? On the other hand, were not many things in accordance with Marxism criticized and repressed as counterrevolutionary revisionist viewpoints during the Great Cultural Revolution? It is thus clear that if the method of banning these speeches goes wrong it will often shackle the truth. Chairman Mao said that even in socialist society, the repression of reasonable suggestions is a frequent occurrence. This repression is deliberate in some cases and is due to failure to make distinctions in others. Therefore, to ban these speeches is not a good solution. If you cannot forbid those that covertly oppose Marxism, it would be unfair to forbid only those that overtly oppose Marxism. Actually, to oppose Marxism under the cloak of Marxism is much more harmful than to oppose Marxism in an overt form.

Chairman Mao said that it is permissible to criticize Marxism. Of the six political criteria set by him not one concerns the question of opposing Marxism. What then were Chairman Mao's intentions? Did he hope that more anti-Marxist things would appear? Of course not. Anti-Marxist things should be criticized. We must not let them spread unchecked. On this point we will never waver. Chairman Mao's policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend was primarily aimed at protecting the truth and fragrant flowers and not errors and poisonous weeds. If, let us assume, during the Great Cultural Revolution both the right of criticism and the right of countercriticism were protected and all schools of thought were allowed to contend instead of seizing upon someone's mistake, putting a label on someone and coming down with the big stick on someone, would Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have run wild as they did? Definitely not. Truth fears no criticism. The more it is debated the clearer it becomes. Only errors fear criticism and free debate. Therefore, the policy of letting all flowers bloom is not a negative one but a positive one.

In short, first, Marxism fears no criticism; second, you cannot forbid people from criticizing it; third, is the tolerance of criticism advantageous or disadvantageous to Marxism? It is advantageous. Chairman Mao said that Marxism should develop amid struggle. If none criticizes Marxism, Marxism will be at a standstill. An important measure for preventing Marxism from becoming dogmatism is to permit criticism and permit all schools of thought to contend.

Here is another question: Can we say that a "hundred schools of thought" basically consist of "two schools": bourgeois ideology and proletarian ideology? I am afraid this is not the case. Such a presentation will place all schools of thought in either the category of bourgeois ideology or the category of proletarian ideology. It would mean that an ideology, if it is not proletarian, must be bourgeois. What is bourgeois ideology? It would mean that all erroneous ideas are bourgeois ideology. It seems that proletarian ideology is the purest, most unblemished and that all erroneous things are bourgeois. Thus, all ideas must be labeled. In fact,

many ideas bear no class character. What is the class character of the ideas of natural science and Einstein's theory of relativity? To which class does Morgan's theory of ancient social science belong? The second question: Are classes to be divided into only two classes? Are the landlord class and the small producers a class? Is the urban petty-bourgeoisie a class? How could you confine your views to the bourgeoisie? Since they saw only two classes, they came forward with the slogan, "eliminate bourgeois ideology, foster proletarian ideology" as if the only ideology to be combated on the ideological front was bourgeois ideology (no slogan, "eliminate feudalism, foster proletarian ideology" was put forward). Actually, what we witnessed was that the effect of feudalism was much greater and worse than bourgeois ideology. The ideology of the landlord class and the feudalist ideology were thus ignored with the result that feudalist ideology was spread by the waves criticizing bourgeois ideology. The third question: How to "eliminate?" It goes without saying that erroneous ideas among the people should be criticized that ideological problems can be solved only through persuasion, not by coercion and that ideological struggle can only be waged by the meticulous process of reason, not by using crude, coercive measures. In the "16 May" notice, however, the thesis that everyone is equal before the truth was criticized. That is to say, there can be no equality between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the proletariat must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture. This dictatorship eliminated the contention of all schools. One hundred schools became two schools, one of which was the target of dictatorship and was not qualified to contend. This was a change from the thought of 1957. Under such circumstances, something was bound to go wrong with "fostering proletarian ideology and eliminating bourgeois ideology" and with class struggle in the ideological domain. This was the very thing Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that adviser utilized to go to the extreme, promote their ultraleftist line and punish the intellectuals.

Furthermore, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that adviser seized upon the "oppose and prevent revisionism" banner. Originally, opposing revisionism and preventing revisionism meant opposing and preventing revision of the fundamental tents of Marxism. The result was that opposing revisionism and preventing revisionism turned into establishing the absolute authority of the leader. Every word of this authority was absolutely correct, and there was no need to test it in practice. Whoever commented on or corrected certain words of his, whether in his lifetime or after his death, was denounced as a Khrushchev, as one opposed to Mao Zedong Thought and as a big scoundrel to be "punished by the whole party and denounced by the whole nation." In this way, a personality cult developed in the process of opposing and preventing revisionism. In 1956, drawing on the lessons of the Soviet Union he wrote "On the Historical Experience of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," criticizing the personality cult. Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his report on the revision of the party constitution also discussed this question. He said: "Cherishing the leader...finds its expression essentially in cherishing the interests of the party, the interests of the class and the interests of the people, and not in deifying the individual." He stressed the need

to "oppose eulogizing an individual's virtues and achievements." However, in the anti-revisionist writings the question of Stalin was discussed but his mistake of promoting a personality cult was not mentioned at all. Instead, turning things upside down, the writings said that it was wrong to criticize the personality cult. This paved the way for fostering a personality cult and subsequently caused serious evil consequences. During the Great Cultural Revolution, publicity was given to the great teacher and not to the need of the leader to learn from the people as if only the people should learn from the leader while the leader had no need to learn from the people. The writings said that the people must be infinitely loyal to the leader and did not say that the leader must be loyal to the people. The "loyalty in three things" fostered during the Great Cultural Revolution had a strong feudal color. Yet, for many years things were publicized this way and the prejudice was so deep-rooted that it remains an arduous task for us to bring order out of chaos and solve these problems.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

PROBLEMS CONCERNING CLASS STRUGGLE DISCUSSED

Nanjing NANJING DAXUE XUEBAO (ZHEXUE SHEHUI KEXUE) [JOURNAL OF NANJING UNIVERSITY (PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE ISSUE)] in Chinese No 4, 20 Nov 79 pp 7-14

[Article by Hu Fuming [5170 4395 2494]: "Several Problems Concerning the Class Struggle in China"]

[Text] At the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Premier Hua Guofeng, in his "Government Work Report," scientifically analyzed the class situation in China's society. Under the leadership of the CCP, the Chinese people won great victories in the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. The land-owners, rich peasants and bourgeois, as classes, were eliminated. The class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in China or the center of the party's work. The central work of the entire party and entire people is the socialist modernization construction. However, the class struggle still exists. It must be waged around and serve the central work of the socialist modernization construction. Therefore, correctly understanding the class struggle issue in our society is extremely important to the socialist modernization construction.

I

To study the issue of the elimination of classes, we must clarify what classes are. This issue was completely revised by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their "adviser." Therefore, it must first be clarified.

Summarizing the history of the class struggle, Lenin proposed a scientific definition: "The so-called classes are groups of people. The positions occupied by these groups in a given social production system in history are different, their relationships with the production means (most of such relationships are expressly regulated by

law) are different, the effects produced by them in the social labor organization are different, and therefore, the patterns and amounts of the social wealth under their control and acquired by them are also different. The so-called classes are such groups. As the positions occupied by them in a given social economic structure are different, one group can own the labor of another group." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 29 p 382). He also said: "The fundamental indication of the class differences is the positions occupied by the classes in social production; therefore, it is precisely their relationships with the production means." (Ibid., Vol 6 p 233). A class is a social group, and it can only be a product of the economic foundation. History tells us that, in the long primitive society, the level of the production force was extremely low, and there was no private ownership, nor class. Subsequently, with the development of the production force, private ownership was engendered, exploitation was engendered, and hence the slavery system was engendered. The slave owner possessed the production means and slaves, and the slaves were not only without production means, but had no personal freedom. The slave owner ruthlessly oppressed and exploited the slaves. The feudal land system was the foundation of the feudal society, and the landowner class possessed land and other production means, while the peasants had no, or very little, land. The landowner class ruthlessly exploited and oppressed the peasants. The capitalist production relationship is the economic foundation of the capitalist society, and the bourgeoisie possesses the plants and other production means, while the proletariat has nothing, relying on the sale of its labor for a living. The bourgeoisie ruthlessly exploits and oppresses the proletariat. These have been the several kinds of class contradictions appearing in history. Each class has its special characteristics in economic position, political position, political viewpoint, world philosophy and living pattern. The economic position of each class is its foundation, while its political position, political viewpoint, world philosophy and living pattern are determined by it. Therefore, Lenin divided people into classes according to their position in social production, their relationship with the production means and whether they were the exploiters or the exploited.

Some people confuse the class division and the division between the enemy and ourselves, and think that class division must start from the economic position and political attitude. This is incorrect. To distinguish between the enemy and ourselves in the new democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong, in "an Analysis of the Classes in China's Society," started from the economic position of the various classes in the old China and observed their attitude toward the new democratic revolution and their political standpoint. It was to solve the issue of the political line of the revolution, not to divide the classes. In "How to Analyze the Rural Classes" written in October

1933, Comrade Mao Zedong followed entirely Lenin's class definition as the criterion and divided the classes according to their economic relationships. The "Land Reform Law of the PRC" of 1950 also took the economic relationship as the only criterion to divide the classes. Evidently, distinguishing between the enemy and ourselves and dividing the classes are not the same issue. The view that the "Analysis of the Classes in China's Society" divided the classes according to the economic position and political attitude, the two criteria, is completely a distortion. Meanwhile, neither is the issue of distinguishing the enemy, ourselves and our friends the observation of the classes from the criteria of the economic position and political attitude; it is to determine the political attitude of the various classes based on their economic positions under specific historical conditions and to distinguish the enemy, ourselves and our friends. The political attitude of the various classes is determined by their economic position.

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their "adviser" advocated politics and ideology as the criteria to divide the classes. It is extremely fallacious and will inevitably mess up the class relationship. First, according to Marx, "the ruling ideology of any era is always and only the ideology of the ruling class." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1 p 270). In China's feudal society, the feudal ideology and the three cardinal guides and five constant virtues were the ruling ideology, and the peasants were severely shackled by it. In the capitalist society, the bourgeoisie occupies the ruling position, and many workers come under its influence. If the political ideology is taken as the criterion to divide the classes, then the peasants and the landowners, the workers and the property owners will be mixed together, and the class alignment will be confused. Next, religion is also a sort of idealist world philosophy. In history, it was commonplace for the exploiters and the exploited to believe in the same religion. Many landowners and peasants, for instance, both believed in Buddhism or Taoism. In Europe, many property owners and proletarians both believe in Christianity. On the other hand, the members of one class may have different religious beliefs. Some believe in Buddhism and others in Taoism, and there are also unbelievers. The struggle is very violent. If we divide the classes according to the world philosophy, according to religious beliefs, it will be a big mess. Thirdly, different political ideological factions may exist in the same class. The American bourgeoisie has the Republican party and the Conservative party [sic]. They have contradictions, but their class essence is identical. Different political ideological factions may exist in the worker class. In the First International, for instance, there were the Marxists, the Unionists, the Proudhonists, the Boulangerists and the Bakuninists. All the factions controlled a part of the workers, but conspirators like Bakunin were

very few in number. The attitude of Marx and Engels was to overcome unionism, Proudhonism, Boulangerism and Bakuninism in the common struggle of the proletariat and win over the broad workers. If the classes were divided according to the political ideological viewpoints and doctrines, it would inevitably split the worker class. Fourthly, the political attitude of one class may change in different historical stages. In the last stage of the feudal society, the bourgeoisie was the leading class in the bourgeois democratic revolution but the reactionary class in imperialist countries. The political attitude of China's national bourgeoisie changed in the different stages of the new democratic revolution. It joined the revolution in the period of the first great revolution. Upon the failure of the great revolution, it chimed in with the landowner class and the bureaucratic bourgeoisie. Then it joined the revolution again in the anti-Japanese and liberation wars. Therefore, to divide the classes from the political attitude will inevitably mess up the issue. Fifthly, different classes may have a common political attitude in a given historical period. In the 1789 French bourgeois revolution, the bourgeoisie, the peasantry, the urban petit bourgeoisie, and the proletariat, emerging as a third estate, jointly resisted the feudal landowner class, but their class distinctions existed objectively. When the national contradiction rises to the principal position, many different classes may form a broad national united front to resist foreign aggressors together, but the class struggle still exists, except that it is relegated to the secondary position. Instances of such were innumerable in history. It shows that we cannot divide the classes according to the political attitude. In leading China's revolution, our party took Lenin's class definition, not political ideology, as the criterion to divide the classes.

In a socialist society, after the victory of the socialist reform of the production means ownership system, should political ideology be used to divide the classes? Absolutely not. First, Marxism has only one class struggle theory, not two; it has only one class definition, not two. Then, to divide the classes according to politics and ideology is completely contrary to Marxism; it is a historical idealist viewpoint. Next, a socialist society has no need to, and cannot, redivide the classes. Because China had or has only one landowner class, one bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie, and one rich peasant class, not two; only one national bourgeoisie, not two; only one proletariat and one peasant class, not two. To divide the classes according to politics and ideology will only result in a big mess. In the proletarian ranks, the cadre ranks, the party member ranks, among the intellectuals and among the broad people, bourgeois and feudal ideologies exist to different extents. If politics and ideology are taken as the criteria to divide the classes, then the proletarians, cadres, intellectuals, party members and even the broad

people will be vilified as bourgeois. The purpose of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their "adviser" in advocating politics and ideology as the criteria to divide the classes was to promote an ultraleftwing line, expand the class struggle and condemn the broad cadres as "capitalist roaders," the broad intellectuals as "bourgeois intellectuals" and the broad masses as "counterrevolutionaries." It was proved by the history of their counterrevolutionary crimes.

II

How should we regard the study of the elimination of the exploiting classes in China's society with the Marxist class struggle theory?

In 1952, the overwhelming majority of the areas throughout the country completed the land reform, confiscated the land and other production means of the landowner class, distributed them to the peasants and wiped out the feudal exploiting system. Thus, the landowners as a class were eliminated, but the landowners still existed, and a long-term labor was required before turning them into self-supporting laborers.

In 1956, China basically completed the agricultural cooperative movement, wiped out the rich peasant economy, reformed the small private ownership system of the small producers and created the socialist collective economy. The rich peasants as a class were eliminated, but the rich peasants still existed, and a long-term labor was required before turning them into self-supporting laborers.

In 1956, China basically completed the socialist reform of private industry and commerce and wiped out the capitalist exploiting system, and the capitalists became the work personnel of the joint state-private enterprises. However, they still received a fixed interest, which was a form of exploitation. After September 1956, it was abolished. The state-private enterprises became completely socialist enterprises, and the capitalists as a class vanished. But the capitalists still existed, and a long-term reform was required before turning them into self-supporting laborers.

In 1956, the Eighth National Party Congress summarized the tremendous successes of China's land reform and the socialist reform of the production means ownership system, correctly pointed out that "the history of the class exploitation system of several thousand years has basically ended," and proposed the vigorous development of the social production force as the main task in the future. It was the conclusion unanimously passed at the party's eighth congress, and China's positive and negative experiences of more than 20 years proved its accuracy.

Eliminating the exploiting class and reforming the exploiters are two issues which are distinguishable yet linked, and it is extremely important to clarify this point. As a class, the exploiting class is founded on the exploiting system. The elimination of the exploiting class can only be accomplished by eliminating the exploiting system. The indication of the elimination of the exploiting class is the elimination of the exploiting system, and the elimination of the exploiting class is the premise to reforming the exploiters. However, eliminating the exploiting class is not the same as reforming the exploiters, and their reform still requires a long-term struggle. In history, after eliminating the slavery system and the slave owner class, the slave owners remained for a considerable period of time. After the victory of the French bourgeois democratic revolution, the feudal exploiting system and the landowner class were eliminated, but the remnants of the feudal aristocrats survived for a considerable period of time. When eliminating the exploiting class and reforming the exploiters are mixed up, it will be impossible to analyze the class situation properly. The way to eliminate the exploiting class is by eliminating the exploiting system, and the way to reform the exploiters is to make them perform long-term labor. When analyzing the elimination of the exploiting class, some comrades feel that it should include the elimination of the system and the reform of the exploiters, the two aspects. This view is completely wrong, because it mixes up the elimination of the exploiting class as a class and the reform of the exploiters, which are two different issues, and actually it still takes politics and ideology as the criteria to divide the classes after the elimination of the exploiting system. Using the economic relationship as the criterion on the issue of dividing the classes and using the economic relationship and political ideology as the two criteria on the issue of eliminating the exploiting class are self-contradictory. It is completely wrong to use the economic relationship as the criterion to divide the classes and, after eliminating the exploiting system and its economic foundation, to use political ideology as the criterion to do so. It is not historical materialist monism, but subjective sociology.

The varieties of class struggle and the elimination of the exploiting class are also different issues. The forms of the struggle between the exploited and the exploiting class are many, including economic, political, ideological and military struggles. However, the source and essence of the class struggle are found in the difference in the economic positions, in the opposition of the material interests and in the exploiting system. The class struggle, in the final analysis, is a struggle between defending and overthrowing a certain exploiting system. The political thinking and the ideology of the exploiting class are the reflections of the exploiting system. Political thinking and ideology have their relative independence. After the elimination of the exploiting class, not only will the exploiters adhere

to their reactionary political thinking and ideology, but such political thinking and ideology will reflect themselves in the laboring people. Therefore, after eliminating the exploiting class, not only must we reform the political thinking and ideology of the exploiters, but we must also wage a struggle against their influence in the masses. This also shows that eliminating the exploiting class and wiping out its political thinking are not the same issue, but two different ones. After eliminating the exploiting class, a long-term struggle is required to purge its political thinking and ideology.

The correct understanding of the class condition and the class struggle situation constitute one of the important bases for the party to formulate correct policies. If we feel that, after eliminating the exploiting system and establishing the socialist system, the exploiting class has been wiped out, and that thereafter the struggle is to reform the exploiters and resist the feudal and bourgeois ideologies, then we will inevitably come to the following conclusion: The class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction; it is no longer the central work of the entire party and entire people; the stormy mass class struggle has ended; the central work of the entire party and entire people is the socialist modernization construction cause. The class struggle must be waged around and serve the central work of the socialist modernization construction. Centering around the socialist modernization construction, the central work, we must reform the aspects of the socialist production relationship and superstructure which are incompatible with the development of the production force. On the other hand, if we feel that, after eliminating the exploiting system and establishing the socialist system, the landowner, rich peasant and capitalist classes still exist, and that the class contradiction remains the principal contradiction, and if we still consider the class struggle the central work of the party and continue with the political movements, then we will not be able to make the socialist modernization construction the central work. After eliminating the exploiting system and establishing the socialist system, we must choose between considering the socialist modernization construction and the development of the production force as the central work of the entire people and considering the class struggle as the central work. After the basic victory of the socialist reform of the production means ownership system in 1956, the issue was continuously under dispute. Practice is the only criterion to test truth. As proved repeatedly by the practice of many years, the view that, after eliminating the exploiting system and establishing the socialist system, the landowner, rich peasant and capitalist classes still exist, that the class contradiction remains the principal contradiction, that the class struggle remains the central work of the entire party and entire people, and that the political movements must continue uninterrupted will inevitably expand the class struggle and

undermine and disrupt the socialist modernization construction, leading to its utilization by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the careerists and conspirators. One may say that one of China's major lessons of experience after 1956 was the incorrect appraisal of our class relationship, exaggerating the gravity of the class struggle and expanding it. In Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" promotion of the ultraleftwing line, one important point was to utilize the expansion of the class struggle. In his "Talk at the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC," Vice Chairman Ye pointed out: Lin Biao and the "gang of four" "felt that the classes must be divided according to ideology and political viewpoint; therefore, they asserted that the socialist society where the exploiting system had already been eliminated was still permeated with the class struggle and would always be so permeated, and that such so-called class struggle remained and would always serve as the only motive force for the development of the socialist society, determining, replacing, attacking and knocking down everything." Here, the reactionary essence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" class struggle "theory" was revealed in depth.

III

After the elimination of the exploiting system by the socialist revolution, the exploiting class, as a class, was eliminated, but the exploiters must undergo a long period of labor before reforming themselves into self-supporting laborers. After the victory of the land reform and agricultural cooperativization, the landowner and rich peasant classes, as classes, were eliminated, but the landowners and rich peasants still existed. How should they be handled? It would not do to eliminate them physically, to sweep them aside and leave them alone, or to permit them to remain as they were for the rest of their lives. Our party's correct policy was to give them a way out and enable them to reform themselves in labor into new persons and self-supporting laborers under the proletarian dictatorship and the supervision of the broad peasants. This was feasible. According to Marxism, under a certain condition, the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves will transform into a contradiction among the people, the exploiters will transform into laborers, and the counter-revolutionaries will reform themselves into citizens. The key is in the condition. The condition is to create a proletarian dictatorship and deprive the exploiters and thereafter, to supervise their labor. In 1950, the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government made the following unequivocal provisions in writing: Subsequent to the land reform, after a landowner has labored 5 years and a rich peasant in the old liberated area has labored 3 years or more, if they have obeyed government laws and decrees and performed no evil deed, they will have their status changed, i. e., the landowner and rich peasant labels will be removed. Our policies have

authenticity and scientific bases; they are honored, and they are not mere empty words. As proved by practice, the method is correct. As we all know, after we reformed the Japanese war criminals and released them, many among them, upon their repatriation, worked for the peace and friendship between Japan and China. We reformed Puyi, the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty, and we also reformed the Guomindang war criminals. Why can't the landowners and rich peasants be reformed into self-supporting laborers?

After 1957, the landowners and rich peasants should be gradually re-appraised successively and by batches. The labels on those who obeyed the laws and decrees, labored conscientiously and performed no evil deed should be removed. Other landowners and rich peasants should be urged to reform, and those pursuing disruptive activities should be cracked down. In the past 20 years, we supervised the reform of the landowners and rich peasants and cracked down on those pursuing disruptive activities, but we did not successively and in batches remove the labels from those who had reformed into laborers. The problems have piled up together. Therefore, currently, when we remove the labels from the reformed landowners and rich peasants, some comrades find it too sudden. Some of them have even forgotten that the landowners and rich peasants can be reformed and that the reformed laborers should have their labels removed. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" not only prohibited removing the labels from the reformed landowners and rich peasants, but spread the reactionary hereditary theory, advocated such things as "from the older brother to the younger brother; from the father to the son," and regarded the children of landowners and rich peasants as enemies. It was in fact a reprint of the feudal patriarchal system.

What was the situation of the landowners and rich peasants in the past 30 years? As we all know, under the land reform and the movement to suppress the counterrevolution, the despotic landowners saddled with blood debts and the local tyrants and evil gentry incurring the wrath of the people were either suppressed or arrested and handled according to law. Under the proletarian dictatorship and the struggle and supervision of the masses, most of the landowners and rich peasants were basically reformed in labor. It has been 30 years since liberation, and most of the landowners and rich peasants have died by the law of nature, and the remainder is small in number. The removal of labels from the landowners and rich peasants this time was done under the guidance of the party organization and after appraisal by the commune members, especially the old peasants. Judging from the appraisals in the various areas, we find that the overwhelming majority of the landowners and rich peasants with labor capacity were reformed into self-supporting laborers and their labels were removed.

but the labels were not removed from a small percentage of them who pursued disruptive activities or remained unrepentant. It was completely correct. That there are always reactionaries who adhere to the exploiting class standpoint and refuse to change or who enter their graves with a granite skull is nothing to be surprised at.

Under China's situation, the national bourgeoisie was a part of the people. Our party and government adopted the policy of correct utilization, restriction and reform and gradually and successfully completed the socialist reform of capitalist industry and commerce. By means of redemption, the production means formerly possessed by the national bourgeoisie were long transferred to the state, thereby destroying the capitalist production relationship relied on by it for its survival. Its members received a 5 percent interest for 10 years. Fixed interest is a sort of exploitation. After the three great reforms, the national bourgeois first served as the managing personnel of joint state-private enterprises and subsequently as those of state enterprises, undergoing the process of transforming from exploiters to self-supporting laborers. It has been 22 years since the 3 great reforms and 12 years since the suspension of fixed interest. As proved by the facts of the past 20 plus years, the national bourgeois do not constitute a threat to the socialist system. The overwhelming majority of them support the party and socialism, are willing to reform in labor, and have reformed themselves into self-supporting laborers.

The landowners and rich peasants, as classes, were eliminated. Is removing the labels from the reformed landowners and rich peasants a negation of the revolutionary struggles of the past? Absolutely not. On the contrary, it is precisely the fruit of victory of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggles of more than half a century. Precisely because the Communist Party guided the entire people in revolutionary struggles for several decades, overthrew the reactionary control of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, created a proletarian dictatorship, led the broad peasants in the stormy land reform movement, led the proletariat and the masses in the socialist reform of the production means ownership system and eliminated the feudal and capitalist systems, the landowner, rich peasant and capitalist classes, as classes, were eliminated. Precisely because it then relied on the masses to supervise and reform the landowners and rich peasants and relied on the worker class to educate and reform the national bourgeois, the overwhelming majority of the members of those classes with labor capacity were reformed into self-supporting laborers. It was the great victory of the long struggles waged by the entire people under the party's leadership. Without the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution led by the party, without the revolutionary struggles of the workers, the peasants, the

Liberation Army and the broad people of several decades, it could not have been accomplished. In the past, the struggles of the entire people to knock down the landowner, rich peasant and bourgeois classes were completely just and glorious historical missions. The deep hatred of the workers, peasants, Liberation Army and masses for the oppression and exploitation of the landowner and rich peasant classes and their resistance against those of the bourgeoisie were completely correct. However, the mission of the proletariat and the masses was to eliminate the exploiting classes and do their best to reform the exploiters into laborers. As long as the exploiters truly reform themselves into self-supporting laborers, their labels should be removed. By so doing, whom will it benefit? It will benefit the people of the entire country; it will benefit the socialist modernization construction. First, removing the labels from the exploiters after their reform into laborers will turn the negative factor into a positive factor and make it easier to isolate the very small number of stubborn reactionaries. Next, the exploiters are not isolated; they have sons and daughters and relatives. Removing the labels from the reformed exploiters will relieve the family burdens from their children and make it easier to activate the positivity of the children. We were correct in the past to knock down the landowners and rich peasants and to resist the exploitation and oppression of the bourgeois. Today, removing the labels from the reformed landowners and rich peasants is also correct. Only liberating all mankind will the proletariat liberate itself.

IV

The landowner, rich peasant and bourgeois classes, as classes, were eliminated. Does it indicate the end of the class struggle? Absolutely not.

The elimination of the landowner, rich peasant and bourgeois classes, as classes, does not indicate the elimination of all classes. Eliminating the exploiting classes and eliminating all classes are not the same thing. Lenin pointed out in May 1921: "In modern history, such a social system was created for the first time. Under this system, the exploiting classes were eliminated, but there still exist two different classes--the worker class and the peasantry." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 32 p 395). In the world, the exploiting classes will first be eliminated, and thereafter the gap between the workers and the peasants. In terms of the general rule of historical development, the landowner class was eliminated much sooner than the bourgeoisie. The landowner class in such capitalist countries as Holland, France, England and Italy was eliminated in the bourgeois democratic revolution more than 100 years ago. As the old China was a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country, our country, after completing

the new democratic revolution, immediately shifted to the socialist revolution. Therefore, we had the situation of the almost simultaneous elimination of the landowner, rich peasant and bourgeois classes. It was a unique phenomenon.

In his "Government Work Report," Premier Hua Guofeng said: "Our country still has counterrevolutionaries and enemy and special agent elements, all kinds of criminals and degenerates serious disrupting the socialist order, and new exploiters indulging in corruption and theft, speculation and profiteering. The 'gang of four's' remnant followers, the very small number of unreformed landowners and rich peasants, and the remnants of other old exploiting classes will continue to adhere to their reactionary standpoints and pursue anti-socialist political and economic activities. In addition, the domestic class struggle is closely linked with the international struggle. Therefore, all kinds of class enemies will remain for a long time to come, and we must enforce the proletarian dictatorship over them. Even though they are very small in number, we must never lower our guard and become careless or to relax our vigilance. In the people, the influence of the bourgeois and feudal ideologies will remain for a long time to come, and a long-term struggle and education pinpointed at such influence are required."

Why, after the disappearance of the landowner and rich peasant classes as classes, is there still the class struggle? This problem must be studied by means of materialist dialectics. The emergence and disappearance of anything in the world will undergo a process. It is not a sudden emergence or a sudden disappearance. This is particularly true with social phenomena. The formation of the slave owner, landowner, rich peasant and capitalist classes was all spontaneous and gradual. They did not become classes by any government order. Take the formation of the landowner class for instance: In the last stage of the slave society, some few individual slave owners felt that the slave system could no longer be maintained, and that it could not effectively exploit the slaves. Therefore, they introduced reforms and turned the slaves into serfs, and they, themselves, became landowners. Subsequently, their number increased and they became the landowner class. The formation of the bourgeoisie was also thus. Some few individual handicraftsmen and master craftsmen of guilds hired a few employees to exploit the surplus value and they became handicraft owners, and subsequently capitalists. Thus was formed the bourgeoisie. After the elimination of the exploiting classes as classes, the reform of the exploiters must also undergo a process. After the elimination of the slave owner class as a class, its remnants survived for a period of time. After the elimination of the landowner class in the French bourgeois revolution, its remnants also survived for a period of time. Therefore, after the elimination

of China's landowner, rich peasant and bourgeois classes as classes and the reform of the overwhelming majority of their members possessing labor capacity into self-supporting laborers, their remnants will continue to survive for a period of time.

The counterrevolutionaries, enemy and special agent elements, corrupt and speculating new exploiters, and criminals and degenerates seriously disrupting the socialist order will not only survive for a long time, but also emerge continuously. The reasons are many-sided, including China's backward production force, the remnants of the exploiting classes in society, the widespread and deep-rooted feudal and bourgeois ideologies and the force of habit of the small producer in the broad masses, the defects in certain aspects of the socialist system, the many loopholes in commodity exchange, and the imperialism in the international scene. Therefore, all kinds of enemies exist in our country. There is not the slightest doubt that the people of the entire country must wage a long-term struggle against all kinds of class enemies and uphold the proletarian dictatorship. It is a special form of class struggle. In what way is it special? First, all kinds of class enemies, such as the remnants of the exploiting classes, the counterrevolutionaries, the enemy and special agent elements, those guilty of speculation and profiteering, corruption and theft, the followers of the "gang of four," the degenerates and the criminals seriously disruptive of the social order, are all of different types, not engendered from the same exploiting system and not belonging to the same exploiting class. Next, as the feudal and capitalist exploiting systems were eliminated and the socialist system has been established and consolidated, the many types of class enemies do not have the foundation of an exploiting system. Under the proletarian dictatorship, they cannot form into a class or pursue counterrevolutionary activities as such. Their anti-socialist political and economic activities are scattered. Thirdly, the struggle of the people against the class enemies develops in a wave-like pattern, becoming fairly aggravated at times. However, under the guidance of correct policies and methods, the general tendency is a gradual moderation. True, all kinds of class enemies will continuously emerge, but they will be continuously attacked, suppressed and reformed. They will emerge and disappear, and emerge again and disappear again. Properly pursuing the socialist modernization construction, consolidating the socialist system and upholding the class struggle will lessen the emergence of the class enemies and continuously eliminate them.

In his "Government Work Report," Premier Hua Guofeng pointed out: "At present, the class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in the society of our country. Our class struggle must be waged around and serve the central work of the socialist modernization construction." Objectively, the class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction; therefore, hereafter, it is no longer necessary to

launch any large-scale stormy class struggles. It should be waged around the central work of the socialist modernization construction. Wherever and in whatever sphere class enemies are found, we must eliminate them there. It is wrong to overlook the class struggle or to relax our vigilance. But it is also wrong to become panicky the moment one notices some class struggle and a few class enemies in some particular areas or units and to see class enemies everywhere. We must solemnly, calmly and factually assess the situation of the class struggle, neither minimizing nor exaggerating.

Hereafter, in handling the class struggle, we must continue to strictly distinguish the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and those among the people. The class struggle is still manifested as the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and those among the people. The view of some comrades that the contradictions among the people are also the class struggle is wrong. Except some of them which belong in the realm of the class struggle, the overwhelming majority of the contradictions among the people is not an issue of the class struggle. According to other comrades, the class struggle within the people was only the contradictions within the people pinpointed at the national bourgeoisie and occurred from the concrete conditions of its exploitation. Since the exploiting system has been eliminated and the capitalist class no longer exists as a class, the class struggle no longer exists in the people. In other word, the class struggle today consists only of contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. Is this correct? No. Our contradictions with the counterrevolutionaries, the enemy and special agent elements, the corrupt and speculating new exploiters, the criminals and degenerates seriously disruptive of the socialist order, the landowners and rich peasants and other remnants of the exploiting classes are indeed contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. However, are there those who have made serious political mistakes but who are not counterrevolutionaries? Are there those who have committed crimes of corruption and speculation but whose offenses are not serious enough for them to be condemned as corrupt and speculating elements? And are there those who have begun to degenerate but who have not yet become confirmed degenerates? There are. Serious political mistakes, corrupt and thieving and speculating and profiteering conduct, and activities disruptive of the socialist order are also class struggle activities in special forms. Therefore, the class struggle today must still be classified as contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and those inside the people. Naturally, the overwhelming majority of the contradictions inside the people is not a class struggle, but a small number of them does belong in the realm of the class struggle. The comrades advocating the absence of class struggle in the contradictions inside the people possibly do so with a good intent. They oppose categorically considering the contradictions inside

the people as class struggle and expanding it. However, by so doing, it will lead to considering all the class struggles which are contradictions inside the people, as well as all class struggles which are contradictions between the enemy and ourselves, as contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. This, likewise, is incorrect. We oppose distorting all nonclass contradictions into class contradictions, and we also oppose distorting the class struggles involving contradictions inside the people into contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. Things are complicated, and concrete issues must be concretely analyzed. Therefore, in handling the class struggle now and in the future, we must strictly distinguish the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and those within the people. We must act according to law. The issues must be handled as they are, and the elements must be determined as they are and punished according to law. The proper handling of the class struggle issue is a necessary requirement to consolidate the socialist system and safeguard the socialist modernization construction.

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PARTY AND STATE

MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN NEW PARTY MEMBER TRAINING DISCUSSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 80 p 1

[Article: "Shanghai Normal University Strengthens the Training of New Members Who Joined the Party During the Cultural Revolution; The Shanghai Normal University Party Committee Adopts Practical Measures to Help the New Members Strive to be Truly Qualified Communist Party Members"]

[Text] The Shanghai Normal University Party Committee adopted a series of measures to strengthen the training of new members who joined the party during the Cultural Revolution in order to help them strive to be truly qualified communist party members.

Training of new members who joined the party during the Cultural Revolution began last year at the university. The school's party committee considered that the school's party members, when associating with the masses, should all be in the model-serving role of the vanguard, whether it be in studying or teaching culture and science, in setting up firm and correct politics or in resisting erroneous social ideological trends. Yet the large majority of party members in the school are new members who joined the party during the Cultural Revolution, which means that they have not received systematic training in the basic knowledge and rules of the party. Their crucial developmental period was during the tyrannical period of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and therefore we cannot underestimate the evil effects and influences upon them. Some new members only look at the benefit for the individual, some preserve the tendency of indifference to politics, some are lacking in proletarian organizational discipline and still other new members are lacking in the faith and confidence needed to carry out communism. In light of these conditions, after research the school's party committee adopted a series of measures such as initiating new member study groups, attendance of party classes and the strengthening of organizational life to train them to understand "why you should join the party and how to be a communist party member."

Last summer vacation, the school's party committee specialists initiated study groups for all the student party members and staff and worker party members who joined the party during the Cultural Revolution. They were organized to study the important official communique of the Third Plenary

Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the party constitution documents of the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, "Political Work Report" and "The Position of the People's Struggle in the Chinese Communist Party" concerning the regulations of party member duties and rights. In the study groups, many new members said that the crucial stage in which they formed a world view occurred during the destructive and critical period of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and that the training they received after joining the party was also for the most part the "confrontation," "going against the tide" and "struggle, struggle, struggle" purported by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Their understanding of the basic knowledge and rules of the party, they said, was inherently weak and they definitely needed supplementary classes. Some of the new members found that their own confidence in carrying out communism was insufficient, analyzed the reasons for it and recognized that party members needed to make firm their belief in the certain victory of communism.

Accordingly, the school's party committee, by steps and by groups, successively held party classes for the new members. The party committee secretaries and other important responsible comrades took the initiative to hold separate classes on "The Nature and Responsibility of the Communist and the Great Ideal of Communism" and "How the Party Member Develops the Model-Serving Role of the Vanguard in the New Long March to Carry Out the Four Modernizations." They especially stressed the discussion of "Certain Guidelines for Political Life Within the Party," organized them to study the achievements of outstanding party members, and inspired everyone to compare and find disparities and to truly use one member's high standard to critically make demands on the self.

The school's party committee also actively improved the member's training managerial work surrounding the central responsibility of carrying out the four modernizations, and restored and strengthened normal life within the party. They requested that the party branch make arrangements for, put demands on, and supervise and examine the members so as to change their former looseness, indifference and listlessness. In July of last year, the school's party committee listened to the views of the members and formulated the "Student Party Branch Work Regulation" which clearly defined democracy within the party, party structural life and the members' model-serving role in the vanguard. This allowed the ideological awareness of many of the new members to be raised. They consciously accepted the supervision of the party organization.

The Shanghai Normal University Party Committee's adoption of this series of measures strengthened the training of new members and attained relatively good results. The mass of new members strengthened the communist party member feeling of glory and responsibility, and they recognized that they should consciously develop their function of serving as the link and core and taking a leading role in the new long march. During the August and September of last year, there appeared the outstanding erroneous ideological trend of negating the socialist system, and the school had many disorderly debates. Given this situation, 50 new members coordinated their teaching, organized and entered deeply into nearby factories, made investigations in villages and

collected a large amount of excellent materials that reflected the socialist system. They used the materials to display the truth and as a means to discuss principles. They not only spoke in the school, but also went to many high schools to speak. The results were excellent. At the end of last year, at graduation time, many new party members in the graduating class showed great determination toward the party organization, considered the benefit of the party as essential and were resolutely selected by the nation. Last year, during the "study Lei Feng and create the Three Goods" movement, a group of outstanding new members had already emerged in the school. According to statistics, among the 13 evaluated as Three Good standard bearers from the entire student body, 11 were party members, and within the 112 evaluated as Three Good students, 94 were party members. Nine of the 17 young teachers in the school evaluated as "New Long March Sudden Attackers" were new party members.

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ANOTHER FALSE CHARGE AGAINST LIU SHAOQI REFUTED

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Sun Gao [1327 7559]: "Liu Shaoqi Always Opposed Joining the Party in Order to Become an Official"]

[Text] During the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" cooked up the charge that Comrade Liu Shaoqi had advocated "joining the party in order to become an official." They slandered Comrade Liu Shaoqi by saying that he said, at the party's first national conference on organizational work, "At present, to win promotion one must join the Communist Party."

This conference was held in March 1951. Comrade Liu Shaoqi made the conference report and, when the conference was winding up, he also made the conference conclusion entitled "Struggle for Even Higher Qualifications for Communist Party Members." After the conference, the Central Organizational Department took Comrade Liu Shaoqi's report and conclusion as well as other documents and compiled them into a book, making it a formal party document for printing and distribution throughout the party. A thorough examination of this compilation of documents failed to turn up any words about winning promotion by joining the party. This was nothing more than a premeditated frame-up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Precisely the reverse was the case: At this conference, Comrade Liu Shaoqi firmly opposed the idea of "joining the party in order to become an official." His report at the conference warned the party that, after it had come to power, it had to watch out for those opportunists who, without being qualified, join the party and make use of it to further their own careers and private aims. In the conference conclusion, he also called attention to the fact that, after the victory of the revolution, in the view of some people, if they were to join the party at that time not only would they not be burdened with hardships and dangers but also they could obtain many individual safeguards as well as honor, status, etc. At that time, backward elements, opportunists and reactionaries thought of every way and means of getting into the party. This was a danger facing our party. To counter this situation, Comrade Liu Shaoqi said that, in the work of developing the party from then on, the qualifications for becoming a party member must be raised and strict procedures for joining the party must be followed.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi consistently and firmly opposed any person's joining the party in order to feather his own nest and commit all sorts of outrages within the party. In 1956 he reiterated: When developing new party members, we must make clear to them that they cannot "advance their careers by joining the party and that party members have no privileges but rather have more obligations, are the first to suffer, and, when necessary, sacrifice their individual interests. Comrade Liu Shaoqi's above-mentioned speech deeply criticized the idea of "joining the party in order to become an official." That Lin Biao and the "gang of four" reversed black and white by slandering Comrade Liu Shaoqi's speech criticizing this idea as advocating the "theory of joining the party in order to become an official" further bares their evil motive in making a false charge against Comrade Liu Shaoqi.

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WORK OF PEOPLE'S COURTS NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

HK010920 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Jiang Hua [3068 5478]: "Conscientiously Do Well in the Work of the People's Court"]

[Text] There is a great deal of work to be done by people's courts at various levels in 1980. What should they mainly grasp? According to the instructions of the Fifth NPC, I think they should mainly grasp the following work.

1. The Question of Severely Punishing Active Criminals Who Seriously Jeopardize Social Order Promptly and According to Law

Since the national urban public security conference last year, the people's courts at various levels under the leadership of the party have carried out a great deal of work in close cooperation with public security and procuratorate organs to punish according to law a number of active criminals who seriously jeopardized social order. The prompt sentencing of the active criminals received warm support from the masses. Naturally, there were also individual cases in which sentences were not promptly meted out. The national urban public security conference has already clearly defined the tasks, policies, principles and methods for reorganizing urban social order. What the people's courts at various levels must now pay attention to is the question of how to severely punish the active criminals who seriously jeopardize social order promptly and according to law in the administration of justice.

After the 11th CCP Central Committee and particularly after the third plenary session, a political situation of stability and unity appeared throughout the country. The general situation of social order is now very good, being better in rural rather than in urban areas and in small rather than in big cities. However, we should see that criminal activities, especially certain vicious crimes, still happen from time to time. We must promptly and effectively take strong measures against the criminals who seriously jeopardize social order. At the same time, we must also pay attention to energetically publicizing socialist law so that the people will understand what is meant by abiding by and breaking the law, succeed in cutting down crime and mobilizing the masses to carry out a struggle against criminals.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping in the "current situation and tasks" said: "Without a political situation of stability and unity, we cannot set our hearts at ease in carrying out construction. Experiences over the last 20 years and more have proven this point, as has the experience of the past year." In the early part of last year, there was an adverse current opposing and resisting the line of the third plenum. A destructive force consisting of remnants of the "gang of four," counterrevolutionaries and other criminals banded together to sabotage stability and unity, social order and the four modernizations causing disturbances and losses in some localities. Although these activities have subsided the factor of instability still remains. At present, although not all our struggles with various counterrevolutionaries and serious saboteurs, criminals and criminal groups are of the nature of class struggle, they still contain elements of class struggle. Conditions are very complicated and we must handle each according to its different nature. Therefore, any of the overwhelming majority of people who disrupt social order who can be educated should be educated. Those who cannot be educated or to whom education is useless must be firmly dealt with according to law. Our judiciary cadres must seriously consider this question. We must resolutely stop the evil wind that seriously disrupts public security and endangers the safety of the people in big and medium-sized cities and quickly reorganize social order. This means we must mobilize the whole party and eliminate the factor of instability from various sectors. The work of the people's courts at present must be to take sterner measures against such serious criminals who commit murder, arson, robbery and rape. They should impose heavier sentences on them and not be softhearted. It will not do if we do not take sterner measures against them, for that will be cutting ourselves off from the masses and jeopardizing the overall situation. At present, we must make a success of social order, for that is required for consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and safeguarding the four modernizations. Our judiciary cadres must promote the consolidation of stability and unity and safeguard the four modernizations. It will take longer to make a success of social order. Our party committees at various levels and all departments concerned must do the grasping. Merely relying on the political and law departments is not enough. At the same time, we must combine reorganizing public security with comprehensive administration and combine stopgap with radical measures. We must act sternly and swiftly in taking strong measures against active criminals who seriously jeopardize social order. We cannot procrastinate or act slowly. We must act promptly under the premise of sorting out facts and gathering evidence in a correct and legal manner. If we do not act promptly, the actual significance of taking action against active criminals will be lost.

2. Check Over and Reverse the Verdicts on Cases Implicated in the Frame-up of Comrade Liu Shaoqi

The frame-up of Comrade Liu Shaoqi was the biggest frame-up in the history of the party and resulted in extremely serious consequences. The rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi is of vital importance not only for his own sake but also for the sake of party history, the correctness of the line of the party in the 17 years after the founding of the People's Republic.

and its adherence to the socialist road, the leadership of the party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It concerns the question of whether the line implemented by the party, government and army leadership cadres in their tens of thousands from the central to the local authorities is correct and whether the line affirmed at the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee can be implemented. Because the people implicated in the frame-up of Comrade Liu Shaoqi are spread all over the country, there are still no complete statistics on the cases involved. However, we are sure that there are a considerable number. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," some localities in checking over framed-up, false and wrong cases have also checked over this kind of case; however, as the frame-up of Comrade Liu Shaoqi was still not exonerated at that time, many localities still did not carry out this work. Although some localities have reversed the verdicts concerning cases of this kind, there are still many problems left behind. According to the decision of the fifth plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, "departments concerned must redress the framed-up, false and wrong cases arising from the issue of Comrade Liu Shaoqi," people's courts at various levels must ask the party committee for instructions, immediately organize their forces, concentrate on carrying out reexamination as quickly as possible and realistically grasp the work of reversing verdicts and redressing wrongs. Based on the experience acquired from checking framed-up, false and wrong cases in the foregoing period, they must first get to know the actual situation well. People engaged in this work must be those who firmly support the political and ideological lines of the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Those who speak and act contrary to the political and ideological lines of the CCP Central Committee cannot carry out this work. We must have a firm attitude and act swiftly in checking over cases like this and not leave behind unsolved problems or let those implicated go without redress. We must also reexamine some of the cases already examined and rehabilitated, solving problems if there are any still left behind. We must realistically carry out rehabilitation work well according to the relevant guidelines. Since we have the experience of checking over cases in the past, this reexamination work should also be carried out a bit better. However, we must also see that there will be resistance to this work, and we cannot afford to be careless.

3. An Important Task of the People's Courts Is Still To Fulfill Well From Start to Finish the Work of Checking Over, Rehabilitating and Redressing

- . In 1979, the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee made an explicit demand for checking over framed-up, false and wrong cases, with people's courts at various levels having to continue to conscientiously carry this work out. Although we have made great achievements in the work of repeatedly carrying out checks, our task is still very heavy. There are still quite a large number of cases around that do not fall within the scope of repeated checking. Perhaps the work of "sifting" has been carried out too roughly and cases that should be redressed have not been attended to. Although some verdicts have been reversed, the problems left behind are very big. Some rehabilitation work has not been done properly. Therefore, we must strive to complete this work in the early part of this year and there is no way we can slacken our efforts or [word indistinct] up half way.

4. Gradually Put Into Practice the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedures

People's courts everywhere have done a great deal of preparatory work in putting into practice the criminal law and the law of criminal procedures. Some have also carried out test points for public trial and acquired a bit of experience as well as making some foolish mistakes. In short, people's courts at various levels are actively and conscientiously implementing the "two laws." Naturally, there are also many problems. In implementing the "two laws," people's courts must grasp this key link of public trial, surmount difficulties, eliminate interferences and gradually carry them out by stages. At the same time, they must pay attention to summing up experiences and discovering and solving fresh problems.

To insure that the people's courts will fulfill various tasks, we must strengthen the building of a contingent of court cadres. Based on the instructions of the fifth plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we must properly grasp the education and reorganization of a contingent of court cadres, pay special attention to education concerning the political and ideological lines and raise the consciousness of court cadres, particularly party cadres implementing the line of the party. We must educate the party cadres to give full play to their model pace-setting role, guarantee the implementation of the line, policies and principles of the party and the laws and decrees of the state, and insure completion of the task of conducting a trial. We must resolutely implement the guidelines of the "guiding principles on inner-party political life," correct the improper style of work, uphold and improve party leadership, heighten combat effectiveness and make due contributions toward developing a political situation of stability and unity and promoting the four modernizations.

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PARTY AND STATE

'CHENG MING' VIEWS ZHAO ZIYANG'S PROMOTION

HK301400 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 31, 1 May 80 pp 5-8

[Article by Lo Ping: "Is Zhao Ziyang Going To Replace Hua Guofeng?"]

[Excerpts] Taking Over the Duties Collectively

The people of Beijing attached particular importance to two things before and after the fifth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. One was the establishment of the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee. CCP documents have explicitly pointed out that the secretariat is in the nature of a collective succession. The other was the appointment of Zhao Ziyang as standing vice premier. A popular view was that his appointment signified the complete formation of a new government.

The question of successors is a very significant one. Why were there a Lin Biao and the "gang of four"? They were all the so-called successors. However, they were all careerists and conspirators. The reason that such a situation occurred, when we look at it from the overall system, was that a successor was appointed by one single individual at that time. Lin Biao was appointed by Mao Zedong to be his successor. Such practice is virtually incompatible with the system of democratic centralism. Taking over the duties collectively is diametrically opposed to appointment by a single individual. Here the duties are taken over by a group through democratic election. To be more specific, a new leadership group will gradually take over duties from the original leadership group. The process is stable and a natural transition, unlike the appointment of a successor by one single individual where the change is isolated and abrupt. It can be said that appointment of a successor by one single individual is the inevitable result of individual autocracy, whereas taking over the duties collectively is a natural measure in collective leadership. The establishment of the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee was a significant practical measure adopted by the CCP to solve the problem of taking over the duties collectively from the leadership, core in the central authorities. Although it seems that the system is still not perfect, it is immensely more superior than the appointment of a successor by a single individual.

Is Hua Guofeng 'Insecure?'

Around the time Zhao Ziyang was appointed standing vice premier, people often heard many comments and hearsay in Beijing regarding changes in the core organ of the CCP Central Committee. What people heard most frequently were:

"Hua Guofeng's position is insecure. He will probably be replaced by Zhao Ziyang."

"The future situation will probably be that Deng Xiaoping will take charge of the party and Zhao Ziyang will take charge of the government."

"It was said that Deng Xiaoping would be appointed state chairman."

"Now that the problem of taking over the duties collectively has been solved, it is believed that Deng Xiaoping and others will step back to the second front."

What exactly is the situation?

1. After the 12th party congress and the next NPC plenary session, Zhao Ziyang will officially take over the first vice premier duties from Deng Xiaoping. It is believed that Zhao Ziyang has, in fact, started doing this.

2. Regarding the party, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and others will step back to the second front in 3 years and concentrate their strength on improving party leadership.

3. Hua Guofeng's position in the government (as premier) will remain unchanged.

No matter what happens, Hua Guofeng's position will remain basically unchanged.

The Question of Hua Guofeng's Position

Some people asked: "Was the appointment of Hua Guofeng as party chairman in line with the party's organizational principles?"

Other people asked: "Hua Guofeng surely rendered great meritorious services in smashing the 'gang of four.' However, did he acquire any 'whatever' tendencies afterward?"

There is certainly some justification in these two questions.

However, in the past 3 years, Hua Guofeng's performance has been quite good. He is relatively modest and prudent and can listen to the views of elders. Instead of becoming greater, his "whatever" tendencies have decreased to nothing. That is to say, his ideology can catch up with the situation and

he can more readily accept the correct ideological and political lines than other individual leaders. For instance, some people disagreed about openly discussing the aim of socialist production because they feared others might ridicule the CCP by saying that after carrying out socialist construction for 30 years, it still did not have a clear picture that the aim of production is to improve the people's living standards. However, Hua Guofeng did not express any opposing view. On 30 July 1978 RENMIN RIBAO carried a reader's letter entitled "Who Clamped Down the Lid?" Although it did not criticize Wu De, the then number one man of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, everyone knew that the reader's letter expressed dissatisfaction with him. After the letter was published in the newspaper, Hua Guofeng objected, but did not criticize RENMIN RIBAO. He only said that since Wu De was a member of the Politburo, it would have been better to notify the Politburo before openly raising any question about him. Of course, we could not say that RENMIN RIBAO committed any mistake in publishing the letter. It was said that readers' letters criticizing Wu De by name were all clamped down. So in comparison, the letter "Who Clamped Down the Lid" was nothing more than a plain glass of water. Nevertheless, despite this, the reader's letter made a great impact in Beijing and the masses were all very happy about it. And then, some 2 months later, Wu De was dismissed from his posts in the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee.

In a word, it is hard to conceive that there will be any major change in Hua Guofeng's position.

Counterattacking the Whatever Faction

In the central and national arenas, Zhao Ziyang has also demonstrated the style of a strong man. He had actively opposed the whatever faction and his counterattack against the April cold wind had, in fact, left the deepest of impressions on the people. After the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the whatever faction launched a counterattack because of the emergence of some problems in economic work and foreign trade and also because the war of self-defensive counterattack did not achieve its desired results. They raised an objection against the line of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. At that time, there was a chilly cold wind blowing everywhere. During the time, Zhao Ziyang published a strongly worded article in the newspapers counterattacking the cold wind and defending the line of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. Finally, the cold wind was repulsed and Zhao Ziyang's prestige was raised.

Zhao Ziyang--New Hope, Big Problem

The appointment of Zhao Ziyang as standing vice premier has brought definite hope to the people. People are all looking forward to a situation where the speed of development of the entire national economy will be as fast as that of the great transition in Sichuan. People desire improvements in their living standards at an early date and for China to simultaneously approach modernization at an early date.

Zhao Ziyang has brought definite hope to the people. However, this "definite hope" will not eliminate the entire confidence crisis, because a sheet of ice 3 feet thick takes more than one cold day to form. China's confidence crisis certainly has a deep-seated and extensive basis.

With the promotion of Zhao Ziyang, there may be some development in the economy. However, people are all aware that the Chinese economy is confronted by a multitude of problems. Realizing the four modernizations is not as simple as developing Sichuan's roasted geese and other snacks. China has just started to reform its economic system. This reform is very extensively involved and carries with it immense obstacles and difficulties.

The CCP is still extensively launching all kinds of political propaganda, with plenty of long articles appearing in the newspapers and journals hoping to eliminate the confidence crisis among the people. However, the pit is that those articles are not very convincing, nor do they have much appeal to readers. Many people in Beijing simply do not bother to read them.

I once asked a Beijing youth: "Why do you have a confidence crisis?"

He shrugged and said: "Since they go back in their words, how can I trust them?"

A middle-aged man next to him said in a relatively mild tone: "Immediately after the smashing of the 'gang of four,' people all trusted them and also had great confidence in them. However, since there have been repeated relapses in policies, confidence in them has naturally fallen."

"What kind of relapses were there?" I asked.

"For instance, let us look at the two issues of literature and art and big-character posters. At one time they said politics must not interfere with literature and art and that literature and art should intervene in livelihood; however, at other times they vigorously emphasized the social effects. The same thing happened to big-character posters. At one time, they said they would not be abolished; however, at other times they suggested that the NPC plenary session would revise the constitution and abolish the 'four great freedoms.' With such relapses, can people ever trust them?"

At that moment, I suddenly recalled a talk by Zhao Ziyang when counter-attacking the April cold wind, saying: "If we keep on making unpredictable changes in policy, we shall be breaking our promises to the people. In addition, the cadres working below will not know what course to take. The development of matters and people's understanding have all followed a certain process. Departing from the specific historical conditions of the time and negating everything in the past is certainly not the attitude a Marxist should take. Moreover, this would affect the basic conviction of some of the masses and youth in the party and the socialist system."

The statement was very pertinent. If he can earnestly practice what he advocates, he will certainly not break his promises to the people.

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

SHANDONG MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--Zaozhuang Municipality, Shandong Province, concluded the 5-day second session of its eighth people's congress on 1 May. (Li Hongru) was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress and (Chu Jianhua) was elected mayor of the municipality. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 May 80 SK]

SHANGHAI COURT TRIALS--Since late April, the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court as well as Huangpu, Nanshi and Hongkou district people's courts and Baoshan, Songjiang and Jiading countu people's courts have concluded public trials of 11 major criminal cases, including robbery and theft cases, and sentenced 43 criminals to imprisonment ranging from 3 to 18 years in accordance with the law. In conducting these trials, people's courts at various levels made efforts to conclude cases at an early date. It took the Huangpu District People's Court only 9 days to conclude the trial of an armed robbery case. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 80 OW]

JIANGSU MUNICIPALITY AWARD MEETING--The Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee in Jiangsu on 29 April held a meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals in safeguarding public order. (Huang Zhen), Standing Committee member of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, presided over the meeting. (Sa Ling), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee, spoke. (Wang Chubin), second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, and other leaders presented citations to 56 advanced collectives and medals to 944 advanced individuals. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 80 OW]

JINAN-PLA-UNITS PARTY LECTURE--Comrade Fang Zheng, deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA units gave a party lecture on 29 April when he took an inspection trip down to the PLA units stationed in Liaocheng Prefecture. He spoke to more than 500 cadres and party members from the PLA units stationed locally and from the organs of the Liaocheng Prefectural Military Subdistrict. His lecture was entitled: "The Personal Interest of Communist Party Members Should Be Subordinated Unconditionally to the Interest of the Party." Comrades attending the lecture expressed that they were deeply inspired by the lesson. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Apr 80 SK]

ANHUI INDUSTRIAL-COMMUNICATIONS FORUM--The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee's Organizational Department and the provincial economic committee recently held a forum in Hefei to discuss matters concerning the building of the leading groups of industrial and communications enterprises. Su Yu, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the forum. It was pointed out that most of the leading groups of the industrial and communications enterprises are still incompatible with the needs of the four modernizations because most of them are overstaffed with aged and professionally incompetent members. It was also pointed out that members of some leading groups are lazy and listless and are unable to boost production. The forum held that members of enterprises' leading groups must be reduced and that aged leading cadres must be replaced by technicians and professionally competent personnel. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 80 OW]

TIANJIN PROCURATORIAL EXAMINATION--The Tianjin Municipal People's Procuratorate recently urged procuratorial organs at all levels to carry out a general examination on the implementation of criminal law, law on criminal procedure and organic law for people's procuratorates. The Tianjin Municipal People's Procuratorate transferred 20 cadres and 2 deputy chief procurators to form a work group to go to procuratorates at district and county levels to help solve practical problems. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 28 Apr 80]

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular urging all districts, counties and departments concerned to handle well all motions advanced by deputies to people's congresses. The circular points out: election work in all districts and counties has ended. People's congresses at district and county level are about to open. When the congresses are in session, motions examination committees must be set up to handle the motions advanced by deputies and to insure that every motion is handled well. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 23 Apr 80 SK]

JIANGXI ELECTORAL WORK--Direct elections at trial points in the counties and municipalities throughout Jiangxi is progressing rapidly. The electoral organs at all levels have been set up. The training of backbone elements has been basically completed and the registration of voters is being conducted according to plans. In addition, propaganda to mobilize the masses is deepening. On 5 April, a mobilization rally on elections was held in Ganzhou Municipality. A total of 100 election backbone elements were trained in this municipality. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 80 HK]

JIANGXI CPPCC MEETING--The 11th meeting of the 4th Standing Committee of the Jiangxi CPPCC was held in Nanchang on 18 April to convey the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and listen to and adopt the work report of the Jiangxi CPPCC for the first quarter of 1980. The participants also listened to and adopted the draft resolution on the work for the second quarter of this year and appointments to various posts. Li Shizhang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, presided over the meeting. Present at the meeting were Luo Mengwen, Hu Delan, Zhong Ping, Lai Shaoyao, Gu Jiguang, Pan Shisan, Shen Hanqing, Zhu Kaiquan, Ni Nanshan and Liu Jianhua, vice chairmen of the Jiangxi CPPCC. Also attending was He Heng, secretary general of the Jiangxi CPPCC. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 80 HF]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'RENMIN RIBAO' REPORTS ON PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

OW022049 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 2 May 80

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 2 May Editorial: "Strengthen Public Security Work, Safeguard the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] Beijing, 2 May--The editorial says: The public security front is an important front to which our party and state have always paid very great attention. In the 17 years after the founding of new China, the public security front had made very great contributions to consolidating our country's socialist system, safeguarding the socialist revolution and construction and defending the happy life of the people. At that time, good public order received praise not only from people throughout the country but also from personages abroad. It is for this reason that the public security front was one that was sabotaged most seriously by Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their ilk during the 10-year turmoil.

The editorial points out: In the past 3 years, large numbers of public security cadres, people's police and security personnel have performed many heroic and moving deeds in consolidating public order and protecting the interests of the state and the people. As a result, a large number of advanced collectives and workers have come to the fore. Facing danger fearlessly, some of them have fought sly, ferocious criminals; some have surmounted various difficulties to go in hot pursuit of hidden enemy agents and escaped criminals in order to catch them; some have stood fast at their posts in border areas, on islands or in mountains and in the jungle to keep close watch on the movements of enemy agents; others have defied dangers and difficulties and have gone through fire and water in putting out fires and overcoming other disasters and accidents; and still others have even given their precious lives for the socialist cause in the course of performing their duties.

The editorial says: The party and the people ardently hope that in the new historical period, comrades on the public security front will carry out their work well with all their hearts and all their might in order to create a better social order for the realization of the four modernizations and to consolidate the political situation of stability, unity and liveliness. The present state of social order in urban and rural areas is in the main good. But we must not think that from now on all is well under

heaven. The exploiting classes have ceased to exist, but class struggle to a certain extent still remains. A very small number of remnants of the "gang of four"; newborn elements engaged in beating, smashing and looting; criminals of all descriptions; gangs of hoodlums and counter-revolutionaries who maintain secret connections with foreign reactionary forces and secret agencies to carry out underground activities are still engaged in all forms of sabotage and troublemaking. Under no circumstances must we lower our guard and become careless. We must regard strengthening social order as a long-term and arduous task and make unremitting efforts to grasp it firmly and well. Both urban and rural areas throughout the country should strengthen their mass security organizations so that they can become efficient assistants to public security organs.

The editorial says: To do a good job in safeguarding the four modernizations, the task now confronting the public security front is: On the one hand it is necessary under the leadership of party committees at all levels and relying on the masses of people to energetically strengthen work of investigating and solving cases and resolutely deflate the arrogance of criminals. Serious active criminals, including murderers, rapists, gang chieftains, abettors and those who have committed crimes in beating personnel on duty or have retaliated against informers must be sternly and promptly dealt with and punished according to the law, and we must not be soft with them. As for those who have not committed serious crimes but have often perpetrated minor crimes and have refused to mend their ways despite repeated education, they must be taken into custody and be reeducated through labor. It is necessary to change the past practice of arresting criminals, releasing them and then arresting them again.

On the other hand, it is necessary to conscientiously do a good job in the work of reform through labor and reeducation through labor and to the greatest extent possible, transform the overwhelming majority of criminals now serving time and people now receiving reeducation through labor. Since the criminal offenders now serving time and the people now receiving reeducation through labor are different in nature, they should be disciplined and reeducated in different ways. However, our basic method is to enable them to understand by engaging in productive labor and receiving ideological education which teaches that it is an honor to engage in labor and to understand the importance of discipline and the sanctity of law so that they will form the habit of doing manual labor, learn certain production skills, really turn a new leaf and not commit further crimes.

Not only should public security organs take care of young people who have violated the law and committed crimes of a general nature, but all concerned departments, schools, neighborhood organizations and parents must also take up their responsibilities in real earnest. It is necessary to do patient and meticulous ideological and educational work. At the same time, it is also necessary to solve step by step the practical problems of young people, such as entering higher school, finding a job and so forth, and do everything possible to help them take the correct path and become useful and capable people for building socialism.

The editorial stresses: To fulfill the arduous and glorious task of the public security front in the new period, public security organs at all levels must conscientiously consolidate the leading bodies, rectify their thoughts and work style, conduct large-scale education and training for public security personnel, revive and carry forward the fine tradition and work style of public security work, correct harmful trends and build a public security force that firmly implements the party's line, upholds the four basic principles, is equipped with professional knowledge and ability and forges close ties with the masses.

Advanced collectives and workers on the public security front have given concentrated expression to the noble qualities of having deep love for the party, the motherland and the people; the revolutionary spirit of being selfless and dauntless, fighting enemies resolutely, courageously and indomitably and fearing no sacrifice and the fine work of forging close ties with the masses; carrying out investigation and study; seeking truth from facts and abiding by the law and discipline, which a public security worker should display. This valuable spiritual wealth is a crystallization of the struggle experience and wisdom of the public security personnel, which reflects the direction in which the public security force should be built. Every comrade on the public security front should learn from and keep up with the advanced, constantly raise their political and ideological consciousness, increase their ability in struggle, learn to do mass work and be a qualified public security worker. The people of all nationalities and in all circles throughout the country should cherish and support public security personnel and vigorously assist them in waging a resolute struggle against all criminals.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

BEIJING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR--Beijing, 28 Apr--The Public Security Ministry recently conferred the title model hero, first order, on Gao Songling, a criminal investigator of the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau in acknowledgment of his 18 years of fine service on the capital's public security front. The 35-year-old "fighter against pickpockets" has seized more than 30 pickpockets on tram cars and buses during his rest time alone over the past 2 years. [OW011247 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0247 GMT 28 Apr 80 OW]

SHANDONG MAY 4TH MEETING--The political department of the Jinan PLA units, the Shandong Provincial CYL Committee and the provincial youth federation held a joint report meeting on 2 May to mark the May 4th Youth Day. Xu Jianchun, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and secretary of the provincial CYL committee, presided over the meeting. (Ye Xiantang), a cadre of the Jinan PLA units who had participated in the 25,000-14 long march, made a report. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 May 80 SK]

GUANGZHOU MILITARY FUEL SAVING--The air force units of the Guangzhou PLA units have scored outstanding achievements in saving fuel. From 1972 to 1978 they saved 20,000 tons of petrol, oil and lubricants. In 1979 alone, they saved 9,000 tons of petrol, oil and lubricants, while in the first quarter of 1980, they saved another 1,100 tons. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 28 Apr 80 HK]

WUHAN PUBLIC ORDER RALLY--On 16 April, the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government held a rally to cite 54 progressive collectives and 458 individuals who have done well in public order work. Present at the rally were Liu Huinong, Standing Committee member of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and second secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee; (Lu Shun), Standing Committee member of the Hubei Provincial Committee; Xie Ziqun, (Li Zhi), (Zhang Xuetao) and (Liu Jinyin), leading persons of the party and government in Wuhan. A total of 5,000 persons took part in the rally. Xie Ziqun, secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, presided. Liu Huinong and (Li Zhi), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice mayor, spoke. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80 HK]

WUHAN PLA REPORT TEAM--The report group on model military surgeon Lu Shicai organized by the PLA General Political Department made reports in Wuhan on 16, 17 and 18 April to introduce the progressive deeds of Lu Shicai. Xu Guofu, deputy commander of the Wuhan PLA units, demanded at the report meetings that the commanders and fighters of the Wuhan PLA units and medical workers learn from Lu Shicai's revolutionary spirit. Mao Juren, secretary of the Hubei CYL Committee, also spoke. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 80 HK]

GANSU PUBLIC SECURITY REPRESENTATIVES--Two representatives of advanced public security units and 10 advanced public security workers left Lanzhou, Gansu, for Beijing on 22 April to attend the national award meeting for advanced units and workers on the public security front. [SK280452 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 24 Apr 80 SK]

GUANGDONG PLA . 1 FENG ORDER--Recently, the Guangdong Military District issued an order to cite 53 progressive units in learning from Lei Feng, the hard-bone 6th Company and the 1st Flying Division of the air force. The order also cited 99 progressive cadres and fighters in learning from Lei Feng, 100 progressive armed basic-level militia companies in doing militia work well and 100 progressive full-time armed forces cadres. The order called on the commanders and fighters and militia to learn from these progressive units and individuals. At present, the PLA units subordinate to the Guangdong Military District, the Guangzhou Garrison and the military subdistricts are holding prize-giving rallies for the award winners. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80 HK]

NANCHANG PUBLIC SECURITY RALLY--On 15 April the Nanchang Public Security Bureau held a rally of the cadres and policemen from the public security system throughout the municipality to cite 5 progressive units, 92 progressive collectives and 341 workers in protecting the four modernizations. A total of 700 persons took part in the rally. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 80 HK]

HUNAN RAILWAY GRENADE INCIDENT--Early in the morning of 18 April, Zhuzhou north railway station public security police substation deputy director (Li Dejin) and people's policeman (Wang Tiegang) were making their normal patrol when they arrived in the Tianxin station. They found a suspicious-looking young man carrying a lethal weapon in the waiting room on the first floor and they, therefore, called people's policeman (Guo Jinming), who was on duty at the station. The station's deputy duty official (Liu Sailin) also volunteered to assist them. They were going to approach the man to search and seize his lethal weapon with the man suddenly threw a grenade he was holding in his left hand. The grenade exploded and the four people were injured. The criminal jumped out of a window and tried to escape down a pipe. The seriously wounded (Li Dejin) struggled to his feet and fired several shots at the criminal's nonvital parts. Despite his wounds, (Wang Tiegang) also pursued and captured the criminal and brought him to

justice. Later investigations found that the violent criminal was (Yang Jianguo), who had fled from Guizhou. He raped and killed a women there and, carrying with him a stolen grenade, absconded into Hunan to avoid punishment. The Ministry of Railways, the Guangzhou Railway Bureau, the Changsha Railway Subbureau and the Hunan Public Security Office commended (Li Dejin) and other comrades for their dauntless spirit in bravely struggling against the criminal and extended to them salute. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 24 Apr 80 HK]

C80: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MAY DAY CELEBRATION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

[Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of reports on 1 May Labor Day celebration activities from PRC regional radios monitored at Seoul Bureau. Other reports are being filed separately.

East Region

Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 30 April broadcast a report stating that the Shandong provincial and Jinan municipal associations of China Democratic National Construction and Federations of Industrialists and Businessmen invited some former capitalists to a tea party on the afternoon of 30 April to celebrate 1 May Labor Day. The report says that responsible persons of the provincial and municipal associations of China Democratic National Construction and Federations of Industrialists and Businessmen including Zhang Weicen, (Xu Wenyun), (Ai Luchuan), and (Shang Lanting) were present at the tea party.

Northeast Region

Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 April reports on a gathering of special-class model workers and representatives of special-class model units sponsored by the Changchun Municipal Council of Trade Unions on 29 April in the Workers' Cultural Palace in celebration of the Labor Day. The report states that the participants at the gathering exchanged their advanced experiences in working for the four modernizations. Leaders of the municipal party committee including Chen Zhong, (Li Yiping) and Li Beihuai were present on the occasion to extend festival greetings to the participants.

Northwest Region

Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1125 GMT on 30 April reports on a tea party of model workers jointly sponsored by the Gansu Provincial and Lanzhou Municipal Councils of Trade Unions on 29 April in celebration of 1 May Labor Day. More than 150 model workers and advanced producers attended the party. According to the report, among the participants were leaders of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial CPPCC committee and the Lanzhou Municipal CCP and People's Government, including Yang Zhilin, Wu Hongbin, Lu Zhongliang, (Zhang Feng) and (Wu Xiuliang).

Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1125 GMT on 1 May carries a report stating that the Education Workers' Union of Lanzhou University held an awards rally to commend senior teachers who have been teaching for over 30 years on the eve of 1 May Labor Day. The senior teachers were given red flowers and certificates of loyalty to the party's educational undertakings. According to the report, they said they were proud of being members of the working class and glad to participate in the activities to celebrate Labor Day.

North Region

Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 May carries a report stating that people of various nationalities in Hohhot Municipality held various activities such as mass celebrations in parks, soirees, forums, basketball, soccer and tennis matches and other entertainment and theatrical performances to celebrate 1 May Labor Day. In order to insure safety in transportation on May Day, the party committee of the Hohhot mechanical section organized cadres and maintenance personnel to go to Baotou and Jining areas to inspect the implementation of safety measures.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PROVINCES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF MAY 4TH MOVEMENT

HK050227 [Editorial Report HK] The following is a roundup of reports on provincial celebrations of the 61st anniversary of the May 4th movement, also known as Youth Day.

East Region

Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1035 GMT on 4 May reports that some 6,000 young people held a gathering in Fuzhou on the evening of 3 May to mark Youth Day. Responsible comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC, and Fuzhou Municipality attended the gathering. Chen Shengyuan, secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delivered a speech in which he called on young people to carry on the traditions of the May 4th Movement and devote themselves to the four modernizations.

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 3 May reports that the Jiangxi Provincial CYL Committee held a forum on 3 May to celebrate the 61st anniversary of the May 4th Movement. Di Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the forum. He called on young people to devote themselves to building the four modernizations, uphold the four basic principles, and study and implement the spirit of the fifth plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. They should "struggle against trends of thought which doubt and oppose the four basic principles and resolutely boycott and oppose the penetration and corruption of bourgeois ideology." Jiang Zhuozhou, secretary of the provincial CYL committee, also spoke at the forum.

According to the same station at 1100 GMT on 4 May, the Jiangxi Provincial and Nanchang Municipal CYL Committees and the municipal youth federation held a report meeting on 3 May on the topic of the May 4th Movement in Nanchang. Hu Delan and other persons who had taken part in the early student movement in Nanchang delivered reports. Gao Dongmei, deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, also spoke.

Central-South Region

Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 2 May reports that young people of all circles held a forum in Guangzhou on

2 May to mark the anniversary. Xiao Ming and Hu Nanqing, responsible comrades of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees, attended and spoke at the forum. They urged young people to carry forward the glorious traditions of the May 4th Movement and contribute their youth to building the four modernizations. Liao Zhigang, secretary of the municipal CYL committee, and representatives of young people also spoke.

According to the same broadcast, the Guangdong Provincial CYL Committee, Youth Federation and Student Federation jointly held a study forum on the May 4th Movement on 2 May. Among those present were Li Haidong, secretary of the provincial CYL committee; (Jiang Donghai), chairman of the provincial youth federation; and (Cai Dongsu), chairman of the provincial student federation. The speakers discussed their feelings about studying the documents of the fifth plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and Comrade Xi Zhongxun's recent article "Glory to Young People Who Devote Themselves to the Four Modernizations."

The same station reports at 2330 GMT on 3 May that the Guangdong Provincial Youth Federation and the Guangzhou branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-government League held a forum of Taiwanese youths on 3 May to mark Youth Day. Present at the forum were Luo Ming, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; Zeng Tianjie and Chen Yilin, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC; (Zhao Wenyuan), deputy director of the United Front Department of the provincial CCP committee; (Jiang Donghai), chairman of the provincial youth federation, and (Li Chen) and (Zheng Jinming), respectively chairman and vice chairman of the Guangzhou branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-government League.

Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese at 0430 GMT on 4 May carries a recorded talk by Li Haidong, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CYL Committee, entitled "Carry Forward the Revolutionary Spirit of May 4th and Contribute the Strength of Your Youth to the New Long March." Li called on young people throughout the province to study and implement the spirit and documents of the fifth plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and "strengthen their belief in Marxism-Leninism." He noted that "an attitude of doubt toward the internal situation and the future of the four modernizations is completely wrong and without basis." Young people should trust the party as capable of solving the current problems and follow the party in working hard to promote the four modernizations in the spirit of arduous struggle. Education in communist morality should be further launched among young people, and they should be organized to learn from Lei Feng and other models and heroes. Li Haidong continued: "At present we must in particular oppose illegal emigration by young people. Every CYL member must take the lead in implementing the provincial people's government's regulations on opposing illegal emigration. Apart from not illegally emigrating themselves, they must also teach their family members and relatives not to do this." They should also actively report and expose people engaging in or organizing illegal emigration. Young people should take the lead in promoting the singing of revolutionary songs.

The same broadcast reports that young people on state farms subordinate to Guangzhou Municipality held a rally on 3 May to celebrate Youth Day. There are 22,000 educated young people working on these farms, according to the report.

Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 3 May reports that the regional CYL committee, youth federation and student federation held a Youth Day forum in Nanning on 3 May, attended by progressive young people from all walks of life. He Yiran, director of the propaganda department of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, attended the forum and made a speech. Liang Junjie, secretary of the regional CYL committee, also spoke.

The same broadcast also carries a Youth Day recorded talk by Liang Junjie, entitled "Carry Forward the Glorious Traditions of the May 4th Movement and Strive to be Shock Hands in Building the Four Modernizations." He called on young people to be promoters of stability and unity and work hard to build China into a powerful modern socialist state. They should score outstanding achievements to greet the 12th party congress.

Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin at 0330 GMT on 4 May reports that on 3 May the Hainan Regional CYL Committee held a forum of young and old cadres and shock hands on the new Long March to mark the 61st anniversary of the May 4th Movement. Present were Liang Cheng, (Pan Qionxiong) and (Huang Dafang), responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, and (Wu Guodao), a responsible person of the committee's organization department. (Zheng Guanghe), secretary of the regional CYL committee, and Liang Cheng, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee, made speeches.

According to the same broadcast, the Haikou Municipal CYL Committee organized various activities to celebrate Youth Day. The committee held a forum on 3 May, which recalled the history of the May 4th Movement and exchanged experiences in CYL work. Young people have also taken part in cleaning the streets, planting trees and various sporting and cultural activities.

Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service at 1130 GMT on 3 May reports that the Zhengzhou Municipal CYL Committee held a Youth Day singing contest on 2 May. The committee has vigorously promoted the singing of revolutionary songs since the beginning of April to enliven young people's cultural life and teach them to resist the corruption of bourgeois ideology. The contest was attended by leading comrades of the Henan Provincial CYL Committee, the propaganda department of the municipal CCP committee, the municipal culture bureau and the municipal CYL committee.

According to the same station at 1130 GMT on 4 May, young people of all circles attended a forum in Zhengzhou on 3 May, sponsored by the provincial CYL committee and youth federation. Qiao Mingfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the forum. Responsible comrades of the provincial military district, federation of trade unions and federation of women were also present. Qiao Mingfu called on young people to carry on the traditions of the May 4th Movement and devote themselves to building

the four modernizations. They should also obey and respect party leadership and be promoters of stability and unity. (Liu Yugui), deputy political commissar of the Henan Military District, and Liu Yujie, secretary of the provincial CYL committee, also spoke. (Liu Chunlei), acting secretary of the provincial CYL committee and chairman of the provincial youth federation, presided.

The same broadcast also carries a station commentary entitled "Carry Forward the Revolutionary Spirit of May 4th and Contribute Your Youth to Building the Four Modernizations."

According to Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 3 May, the CYL committee of the organ affairs administrative bureau of the Hubei Provincial People's Government held a grand gathering in the Hongshan Hall in Wuhan on 3 May to celebrate Youth Day. (Song Limin), secretary of the party group of the bureau, and Mao Juyuan, secretary of the provincial CYL committee, made speeches. They urged young people to carry forward the traditions of the May 4th Movement, persist in the four basic principles, resist the corruption of bourgeois ideology and contribute to the four modernizations.

The same station at 1100 GMT on 4 May carries a recorded talk by Mao Juyuan, secretary of the provincial CYL committee, entitled "Inherit and Carry Forward the Revolutionary Spirit of May 4th and Make Greater Contributions to Building the Four Modernizations."

This broadcast also reports that the Wuhan Municipal CYL Committee held a concert of revolutionary songs on 3 May to mark Youth Day. Comrade Liu Huinong made a speech on behalf of the municipal CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress and the municipal people's government.

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2315 GMT on 3 May reports that some 1,600 young people and juveniles held a singing concert in Changsha on 3 May to mark Youth Day. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC, and the Changsha Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees attended the concert. Comrade Ji Zhaoqing made a speech. He urged young people to carry forward the May 4 Movement traditions, love their motherland, obey party leadership and strive to promote the prosperity of the motherland.

Southwest Region

Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2315 GMT on 3 May carries a recorded report on a rally held in Guiyang on 3 May to celebrate the May 4th Movement anniversary. Over 2,000 CYL members and young people attended the rally. Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, Guizhou Military District, Guiyang Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees, and the provincial and municipal CYL committees. Chen Xinggeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and

(Wang Xiifu), secretary of the municipal CYL committee, made speeches. Chen Xinggeng called on young people to work hard to promote the four modernizations, do well in study, and make their own contribution to the new Long March.

Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0000 GMT on 4 May reports that the Sichuan Provincial CYL Committee, youth federation and student federation held a report meeting on 30 April to mark the 61st anniversary of the May 4th Movement. Comrade Ren Baige, adviser to the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC, delivered a report on the history of the May 4th Movement. He also called on young people to carry on the fine traditions of the movement.

According to the same broadcast, the provincial culture bureau and CYL committee and the Chengdu Municipal and Culture and Education Bureau held a forum on 3 May to mark Youth Day. Wang Zhenjiang, secretary of the provincial CYL committee, made a speech.

Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 4 May reports that the Yunnan Provincial Science and Technology Association, Education Bureau, CYL committee, Culture Bureau, Physical Culture Committee and Federation of Women held a tea party in Kunming on 4 May to celebrate Youth Day. (Hou Qunying), Ma Wendong and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and people's government and the Kunming Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees attended the function. Vice Governor Ma Wendong made a speech.

The same broadcast also reports that the Kunming Municipal CYL Committee held a forum of young labor models on 2 May. (Ma Hanwen), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee, attended the forum.

The broadcast further reports that a tea party of Taiwanese youths was held in Kunming on 4 May. A responsible person of the preparatory group for the Kunming branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-government League was present.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'BA YI' COMMENTS ON WORKING CLASS, MAY DAY

OW020401 Ba Yi Radio [Clandestine] in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] "1 May" International Labor Day, a festival of the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the world, has arrived. We hereby extend our warm and militant greetings to the working class and laboring masses of the whole country.

"1 May" Labor Day is a fighting festival for the working class and laboring people of all countries the world over who strive for vital interests and seek emancipation through their own efforts. After nationwide liberation, our government set aside this day as an important festival. Until the outbreak of the Cultural Revolution, China's working masses all along greeted the annual labor day with revolutionary pride and satisfactory productive performances. During this period, our party and country developed relations of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation with other socialist countries. As a result, relations between our working class and laboring class and those of the socialist countries were increasingly consolidated and expanded. Subsequently, the Chinese trade unions--the Chinese working class' own organization--were flagrantly smashed throughout the country. Union leaders at all levels were subjected to the most barbarous attacks and persecution. A firm and strong contingent of the working class was disintegrated by conspirators and careerists who even went so far as to instigate internal conflicts and fighting among the workers themselves. The adverse results brought about by the so-called "worker rebels," "workers' propaganda teams," "workers' theoretical groups" and "workers' commentary groups" are facts known to all.

The Chinese laboring masses and working class have perceived through their own prolonged practice that only by achieving unity and establishing a firm and strong organization can they more correctly define their own orientation for struggle and only then can the interests of the laboring masses receive reliable protection. All slogans, such as "the working class exercises leadership over all" and "the working class is the master of the country," shouted by those big shots riding over the people are nothing but propaganda designed to deceive and paralyze the working class.

More than 3 years have elapsed since we started to try to bring order out of chaos. However, no significant improvement has been made in the situation of the broad masses of workers. The actual working standards for the

majority of the workers are even lower than those at an early stage following liberation. The phenomenon of "two-more and two-less"--more workers' children go to the countryside and fewer attend schools and get jobs; more workers' families are continuously separated and fewer are reunited--remains unchanged. Furthermore, since the rise of the prices of certain major nonstaple foods and several kinds of daily necessities and the drastic reduction of bonuses, the financial burdens on many workers' families have become heavier than ever.

Vice Premier Deng said: "Some policies adopted by the central authorities were wrong, and necessary corrective action has been taken." Taking corrective steps is, of course, a good thing. However, the impact of implementing such wrong policies should not be shifted onto the staffers and workers. On the contrary, the leadership should adopt necessary measures to enhance living standards for the people throughout the country as quickly as possible and allow Chinese people to live lives of stability and affluence just as the people of other socialist countries do. The central authorities should reexamine policies carried out over the past few years and do their utmost to resolutely take care of the practical difficulties the people are faced with.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANGHAI HOLDS GET-TOGETHER PARTY ON LABOR DAY EVE

OW011035 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] On the evening of 30 April some 6,000 representatives from all circles in Shanghai Municipality jubilantly got together to celebrate the first international labor day of the 1980's and to warmly celebrate the significant victories won by our laboring people in the modernization program.

In attendance were responsible comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee Chen Guodong, Wang Yiping, Han Zheyi, Zhong Ming, Zhao Xingzhi, Xia Chengnong, Chen Yi and Chen Jinhua. Also present were responsible persons of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government, the CPPCC municipal committee and the PLA units stationed in Shanghai; model and advanced workers and combat heroes from all departments in Shanghai, and representatives from all circles. Among others attending the celebrations were representatives of national minorities, Taiwan compatriots and returned Overseas Chinese residing in Shanghai as well as foreign guests in Shanghai.

At the evening party, the municipal workers cultural palace, the teachers and workers spare-time chorus and professional literary and art workers staged brilliant literary and artistic performances. Revolutionary songs were loudly sung on the stage, and the party was permeated with an atmosphere of gaiety and unity.

In the first spring of the 1980's, which have bright prospects, all departments in the municipality, inspired by the spirit of the fifth plenary session of the party Central Committee, have earnestly carried out the "eight-character" policy for readjusting the national economy and further launched the campaign of increasing production and practicing economy. A good situation has developed. From January to March, industry and communications, capital construction and trade departments scored a series of good results in production. Also in this period, Shanghai set a new record in industrial production. The total industrial output value topped the corresponding period of 1979 by 8.6 percent. All other departments also scored gratifying results in production.

At the party, all attending happily celebrated the festival of all laboring people. (Wang Mince), chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council, talked to a reporter about the present excellent situation. He said that the tasks facing us remain very difficult and that we can never be negligent or careless.

Comrade (Wang Mince) said: In the first quarter of the 1980's Shanghai's production was very good, but we cannot relax our vigilance. In the spirit that we cannot delay our work by even a single day, we should make every effort to do a great job. Shanghai's workers have a glorious revolutionary tradition. On the eve of the 1 May festival, a great number of labor models were commended. They set an exemplary role for us. They have a particularly distinguishing feature--they lost no time in making contributions to promoting the modernization program. They have worked hard to adopt advanced techniques and renovate operation methods. They do not work 24 hours a day but 48 hours. Many of them are doing jobs originally scheduled to be done after 1980. We should learn from these advanced producers and outstanding representatives and vie with each other to make contributions to the four modernizations. The 1980's are a decade of great opportunities. Let us work hard together!

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' REPORTS ON SECONDARY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

HK061243 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 80 p 1

[Article by commentator: "Do an Earnest, Good Job in Secondary Professional Education"]

[Text] Secondary professional education is an important component part of our country's complete educational system and is responsible for the task of directly training secondary technical personnel and administrative personnel of various categories for the state. To promote the four modernizations, we not only have to train a large number of high-level special technical and administrative personnel who are both red and expert, but we must also train many more secondary professional technical personnel and administrative personnel who are both red and expert.

Since the founding of the PRC some 30 years ago, secondary professional schools have provided all fronts with millions of graduates. These graduates are important forces among the scientific and technical ranks and contingents of cadres in this country. Quite a few outstanding graduates of secondary professional schools throughout the country have already become chief and deputy chief engineers, factory and mine directors, principal doctors and agronomists. Practice has proven that talented people have not only come from institutions of higher learning but have also come from secondary professional schools.

Whether close attention is paid to training secondary professional technical personnel and administrative personnel is directly related to the development of the economy. In the 1st 5-Year Plan period, our country paid comparatively great attention to secondary professional education and trained a large number of secondary professional personnel, thus basically meeting the needs for construction. Later, due to the serious sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and the fact that we neither paid enough attention to secondary professional education nor made proper arrangements, the number of secondary professional technical personnel was insufficient. Many jobs, which could have been done by them, were either taken over by high-level professional personnel who are limited in number, thus creating a great waste in the use of qualified personnel; or taken over by unskilled personnel, thus lowering the standards of technical and administrative work and causing big losses of production. We must change this situation as soon as possible.

The four modernizations urgently require the training of more and better secondary professional technical personnel and administrative personnel. Although there has been a relatively quick resumption and development of secondary professional education over the past few years, both the educational quantity and quality still cannot meet the needs of the four modernizations. Two-thirds of the existing secondary professional schools are new ones which have very poor conditions including insufficient school buildings, facilities and teaching staff and poor standards. Some reopened old schools have not regained their strength and have not reached their previous highest levels of teaching quality. We must pay great attention to the fact that with the development of the four modernizations, the scientific and technical level and the administrative level of all trades and professions will be constantly enhanced and the educational level and professional skills of all staff and workers will also be gradually enhanced. Secondary professional school graduates will be cadres of all trades and professions. In particular, they are the important sources of leading cadres of basic-level units. Their political quality and professional skills have a very important bearing on the specialization of our cadre ranks and the realization of the four modernizations. All these new conditions have set still higher demands on the quality of secondary professional education. Therefore, it is necessary to attach great importance to raising the quality of secondary professional education. We must arm them with fundamental theory, professional knowledge and practical skills needed in modernized production and simultaneously restore and strengthen the courses in enterprise management and foreign languages to heighten the students' basic knowledge and widen their specialities to meet the needs for the development of modernization.

To effectively run secondary professional education, all departments, localities and enterprises must strengthen leadership over this education. In formulating economic plans, we must act in accordance with the spirit of the fifth plenum of the party Central Committee, list the plan for developing secondary professional education as a component part of the plan for training technical and administrative personnel and actively support secondary professional education in the fields of funds, capital construction, facilities and teaching staff to maintain a proper ratio between secondary professional education and higher education and among all internal branches of secondary professional education. The central and local authorities and all educational and professional departments are concerned with running secondary professional education well. We must insure a clear and definite division of work with specific duties assigned to parties concerned. We must resolutely eliminate the phenomena of either multiple leadership or having no one in charge. We must do well in building a contingent of teaching staff, compiling teaching material, building laboratories, stabilizing teaching order and formulating rules and regulations concerning secondary professional education. We must persist in achieving a comprehensive development of the students' moral, intellectual and physical qualities and the training aim of being both red and expert. We must teach our students to persistently follow the socialist road and to resolve to devote themselves to the four modernizations.

Today's secondary professional school students will be working personnel on all fronts in the 1980's and 1990's. We have serious responsibilities. We must make still greater efforts to train quality secondary professional technical personnel and administrative personnel of various categories!

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMS VARY FOR OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW061308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 6 May 80

["Overseas Chinese, Compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan Province Welcome to Study on Mainland"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA)--Overseas Chinese, compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Province are to receive separate college entrance exams at an earlier date this year in order to facilitate their studies on the mainland.

This is a new regulation passed recently by the Ministry of Education. In the past, these students had to sit for exams on the same date and with the same standards as other Chinese students, which is not convenient for them because their middle school studies were not exactly the same as those on the mainland. What is more, employment in Hong Kong and some other places often starts in July and August and this conflicts with the national examination date.

According to the new regulation, the entrance exam for these students will be on June 22 to 24, at Guangzhou (Canton), Jimei in Xiamen (Amoy) and Dandong in Liaoning Province. Their entrance exam applications must be filed between June 6 and 10 in Guangzhou, Jimei, Dandong or Hong Kong.

For them, the marks in political science will only be for reference while the marks in foreign language will be counted in full (it is almost the other way round for ordinary Chinese students).

The regulation provides that upon graduation, these students are to return to their original places of residence to work, or join the construction of their socialist motherland, if they so wish, and be assigned work by the state.

The government also provides courses in Guangzhou and Jimei to brush up on certain subjects before the exam date if the students apply.

The exam subjects for a college of engineering include politics, Chinese language, mathematics, physics, chemistry and foreign language (biology is included for those who want to study medicine or biology); for a college of art they include politics, Chinese language, history, geography and foreign language (mathematics is included for those who want to study economy).

In the three years since the resumption of the college entrance exam system, over 400 students from abroad, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Province have been enrolled into Jinan University, the Overseas Chinese University and other institutes of higher learning. Over 500 are now studying in the overseas Chinese continuation schools.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' CALLS FOR CARE OF BLIND, DEAF-MUTES

HK021345 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Let Us All Show Concern for the Care of Blind and Deaf-Mutes"]

[Text] With the Chinese people of all nationalities confidently striding into the first spring of the 1980's, the 3d national conference of blind and deaf-mutes is being held under the auspices of the party and the government. This is a conference which carries the revolutionary tradition forward and makes new advances in the history of the work for blind and deaf-mutes. It will have far-reaching influence in further arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of blind and deaf-mutes in making greater contributions toward the four modernizations.

Over the past 3 decades since the founding of new China, major achievements have been made in work for blind and deaf-mutes as on other fronts in China. As a result of the gradual development of our country's national economy, many organizations which provide for and help themselves by engaging in production have been set up and gradually developed into social welfare factories. Some blind and deaf-mutes have been employed by other enterprises and units, with more and more jobs being created for them. The conditions for their study and daily lives have been improved. The broad masses of blind and deaf-mutes have become masters of their country like other people. However, the work in this connection has not been constantly smooth sailing over the past 3 decades. In particular, the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 years of chaos brought unheard-of disaster to the work for blind and deaf-mutes. Associations for blind and deaf-mutes were labeled as "welfarism" and "a feudal guild" and forced to close. The cadres of these associations were plucked out and repudiated, the staffs disbanded and the activities stopped. This greatly harmed the work for blind and deaf-mutes. After the downfall of the "gang of four," particularly after the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was criticized penetratingly, chaos eliminated and order restored. The party's correct line was implemented again. The associations for blind and deaf-mutes were restored in various provinces and municipalities and have done a great deal of work, again playing the role of a bridge or belt linking the party and the government with the broad masses of blind and deaf-mutes. The work for blind and deaf-mutes in our country again has a bright future!

Reviewing the course they paced in the past 3 decades, the broad masses of blind and deaf-mutes have deeply realized that: the basic guarantee for the continuous development of the work for them is to closely rely on party leadership. Without the communist party, there could not be a socialist new China, not to mention the happy life the blind and deaf-mutes are leading today. The life of blind and deaf-mutes is, in a sense, strong evidence of the superiority of the socialist system.

The party and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation have always shown concern for blind and deaf-mutes. Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou Enlai and other party and state leaders warmly received representatives of blind and deaf-mutes and those working for their welfare. In China, there are several million people who are blind, deaf or mute. Doing well in the work for these people is of great importance in arousing their enthusiasm and that of their relatives, promoting stability and unity in society, turning consumers into producers and achieving our country's four modernizations.

Innumerable facts show that blind and deaf-mutes are handicapped physically; however, in a socialist society they can also contribute their share toward the four modernizations as long as we bring their intelligence and wisdom into play. The vivid accounts given by many representatives to this conference tell us: some comrades became deaf and blind because they bravely charged the enemy in battlefields during the years of war. They did not claim credit for themselves or become arrogant. On the new "battlefield" of working for blind and deaf-mutes, they again lead large groups of people who are blind, deaf or mute to work hard to create happiness for the people and render meritorious service in building socialism! Others became deaf or blind because of illness during their youth. Instead of being pessimistic, they surmounted difficulties, studied hard and eventually became painters, engineers, specialists, musicians or professors and proved themselves useful to the reconstruction of their motherland. Still others were born blind or deaf. Working with their hands, they achieved extraordinary successes at ordinary posts. Under the socialist system in our country, the intelligence and wisdom of the blind and deaf-mutes will be brought into full play!

To do well in the work for several millions of people who are blind, deaf or mute requires the concern shown by the party organizations and the relevant government departments at various levels. At the same time, all lines of trade throughout the country should show concern for this work. Our party all along has regarded the welfare of blind and deaf-mutes as an important part of the work for the government departments at various levels and an undertaking for which the people of all walks of life should show concern. As a result of the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over the past decade, there are some who still despite blind and deaf-mutes. We must vigorously publicize and promote the new practice of showing concern for them and oppose discrimination against them. Party organizations in various localities and the governments at all levels should create jobs suitable to blind and deaf-mutes in cities who have working abilities, and make proper arrangements for them to participate in

the productive labor they are capable of doing. They should also show concern for blind and deaf-mutes in the countryside and take care of them when making arrangements for agriculture and sideline production. In our country, blind and deaf-mutes generally belong to a low cultural and scientific level, with many of them being illiterate. We should create conditions for gradually wiping out illiteracy. At the same time, we should make efforts to do well in running schools for blind and deaf-mutes and pay attention to training teachers and gradually popularizing elementary education for them. Where conditions permit, the schools for blind and deaf-mutes should give their students technical training so that they can better meet the requirements of the four modernizations. Various localities should actively carry out the work for preventing and curing blindness and deafness and lowering the incidence of such ailments caused by other diseases. The party organizations of various localities and the governments at all levels should regard the associations for the blind and deaf-mutes as their assistants in doing well in the work for blind and deaf-mutes and regularly give them support and help. We hope that after this conference, our country's work for blind and deaf-mutes will show new development!

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ANTI-ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN IN 25 GUANGDONG COUNTIES COMPLETED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 80 p 1

[Article: "Twenty-five Additional Counties and Cities in Guangdong Province Have Accomplished the Task of Eliminating Illiteracy in the Main"]

[Text] The 25 additional units (including counties and cities) of Guangdong Province that had recently accomplished their anti-illiteracy tasks in the main were all commended and rewarded on 16 March at the province-wide Working Conference on Industrial/Agricultural Education jointly convened by the provincial bureaus of Education, Higher Education and Agriculture, the Federation of Trade Unions, the League party committee, the Women's Federation, the poor and lower-middle peasants' association, and the scientific association. These units were awarded silk banners by Yang Yingbin [2799 2019 1755], member of the provincial party standing committee and the secretary general, Yang Kanghua [2799 1660 5478], deputy provincial governor, and by the responsible comrades of the parties concerned. Including Conghua, Dingan, Fogang and Hua County that basically completed their anti-illiteracy tasks in 1978, there are now 29 units (including counties and cities) across the province that, as proven by evaluation reports on various units, have basically accomplished the anti-illiteracy task in accordance with the pertinent regulations stipulated by both the State Council and the province.

The award-winning units this time include the cities of Lechang, Qingyuan, Huazhou, Taishan, Dongguan, Kaiping, Wengyuan, Sihui, Xinxing, Luoding, Longchuan, Xingning, Mei County, Wenchang, Suixi, Zengcheng, Xinfeng, Qionghai County, Hefoshan, Haikou, Maoming, Meizhou, and Huizhou as well as the outskirts of Guangzhou, and the Huangpu District.

Through many years of efforts and especially those efforts made since the smashing of the "gang of four," these counties and cities have enabled not only over 90 percent of their young and middle-aged people (ranging from 12 to 40 years of age) to have recognized more than 1,500 Chinese characters, but also over 90 percent of their grassroots units (such as communes, towns and country fairs) to have achieved the goal of being completely free of illiteracy.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

EDUCATION ON REVOLUTIONARY ASPIRATION IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS URGED

Beijing BEIJING SHIFANDAUE XUEBAO: SHEHUI KEXUE BAN [BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY JOURNAL: SOCIAL SCIENCE EDITION] in Chinese No 5, 15 Oct 79 pp 65-69, 17

[Article by Li Yiru [2621 1942 1172], Yao Yuhua [1202 1635 5478] and Wang Baoxi [3076 1405 3356]: "How To Carry on Education on Revolutionary Aspiration Among Middle School Students During the New Era"]

[Text] I

After the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the ideological outlook of youths and children has undergone a great change in the wake of a great deal of work; the vast ranks of the students all endeavor to study, to think lively, to strive for advancement, and also to pay attention to the four modernizations. There has been also a turn for the better in the atmosphere of the schools; the fine tradition of political and ideological work is being restored. Seeing such kind of change, one cannot but feel excited. But, for more than 10 years in the recent past, the serious internal injury resulting from the poison perpetrated upon the younger generation by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" also made it inevitable that not a few problems still exist among our students today. Among these, the one which makes people most concerned and worried is that a part of these students shows no ambition and apparently lacks ideals, and the goal of their lives is insufficiently clearly defined. Some never seriously think about such a solemn question as to "how should a man lead his life." Some are simply short-sighted; they pursue only practical benefits and most of the time think only of themselves individually, saying that "man's fate is determined by heaven, there is no use thinking too much about it oneself," so one had better "seek pleasure while one can, and muddle along if one must." Still other youths used to have ideals and ambitions, pay attention to the motherland's future and destiny, and delight in thinking out their problems; but as they witness in their real life many irrational phenomena which contradict their ideals, they cannot explain to their own satisfaction and hence become disheartened, thinking that "since one's ideals cannot be realized, it is less disquieting to harbor no ideals to

begin with." On the other hand, they are not content with leading the life of a busy but unsuccessful man, so they feel troubled and unsure of themselves and hence anxiously seek answers to their life.

As an educational worker, how should one look at problems of this kind? If we trace them back to their source, the culprits who caused such spiritual sounds in these youths are still Lin Biao and the "gang of four"; the children are innocent. Let us just think, under what historical conditions have today's middle school students been growing up? Some comrades have put it well: "They were born in the new society, but they have been growing in a constant state of disturbance." As soon as they started to acquire some awareness, they faced the disaster created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and what their young minds were branded with was no other than "criticism and struggle" and "rebellion." The souls of our youths and children were subject to serious devastation. As we reflect on the pain that has already passed, we realize that if we wish to wipe off the dust from their minds, replace falsehood with truth, dispel darkness with light, and substitute the narrow model of life in their minds, with far-sighted revolutionary ideals, then there is definite need for our educational workers to educate them with more profound affection and guide them with greater exertion. At the same time as we grasp the students' intellectual and physical education, we must also strengthen education on revolutionary aspiration among the students so as to accord with the strategic shift of the focus of the party's work. The core question of education on revolutionary aspiration is still the question of education on the revolutionary view of life. It is also the central theme in ideological and political educational work for students in the middle school stage. Middle school students are situated in a period when they are just developing their knowledge as well as their bodies; their view of life is in a formative process and they are going through a foundation-laying, extremely important stage in that process. Their impressionability is very great, and so long as our attitude is forthright and our educational approach is relevant, we are most certainly able to heal their "wound" and promote their vigorous, healthy growth.

II

During the 17 years from the days of our old liberated areas to the eve of the Cultural Revolution, our middle and elementary schools all paid great attention to education on ideals among youths and children. We grasped our work in this regard from the time they were still babies so as to lay down the foundation for a revolutionary view of life for youths and children; we fostered a new generation of people who studied hard, who obeyed discipline, who loved labor, who were not afraid of difficulties, who served the needs of the motherland and who also faithfully served the people; and we thus cumulated some rich educational experience, and created a fine tradition in ideological and political work. Uniting this fine tradition and experience with new conditions and thereby applying and

developing them should be of great, practical significance to our attempt to strengthen education on revolutionary aspiration among middle school students today.

Carry on Basic Theoretical Education, and Place Revolutionary Aspiration on the Basis of a Scientific World View

Systematically and progressively carrying on education on the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought among students is the most important ideological weapon for instilling revolutionary aspiration in our youths and children. During the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution, we compiled systematic teaching materials for political lessons, and we also established a powerful contingent of political teachers; in the teaching of these political lessons the principle of uniting theory with practice was also carried out, and our achievements were conspicuous. Today, it is very necessary to restore such tradition. However, we must also see that the students of today are in many ways different from those before the Cultural Revolution. Middle school students of the 1950's and 1960's were far more simple; at that time political lessons were given by way of positive inculcation, and so long as the students' age groupings and other characteristics were taken into consideration as regards content and method used, they were easily believed and accepted by the vast ranks of the students. The students of today are far more complex; 10 years of disturbance, the setbacks our socialist cause has suffered, and other events of the like could not but be reflected in some way in their thinking. Hence, the degree of difficulty in administering theoretical education to them has become far greater than in the past. The first reflection of this greater degree of difficulty is this: because what the children have seen and heard during the past 10 years was the sham socialism perpetrated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," their acceptance of Marxist-Leninist truth and scientific socialism today is no longer like in the 1950's and 1960's, when it had a sensual cognition as its foundation. The days of the 1950's were still only a short period removed from the old society; the dilapidated remains of old China were still visible and, in contrast, during the short period after liberation such social wounds became quickly healed politically and economically.

New achievements during the First Five-Year Plan especially made New China look thriving and prosperous everywhere, and the party's working style and social customs in those days were also particularly healthy. Whether from society or from home, students were able to distinctly see the contrast between the new and the old China and thereby perceive the superiority of socialism. This served to lay a most firm material foundation for us to carry on education on revolutionary aspiration among the students, or we may say that it provided the best soil for that purpose. But what the students have seen in the past 10 years was a new China already trampled out of shape by Lin Biao and the "gang of four"; the superiority of socialism was not fully demonstrated. When we carry on such education, we must look at this reality squarely. Therefore, we still need to use the

brilliant successes achieved during the period of the First Five-Year Plan and the great changes that have taken place during the more than 2 years since the smashing of the "gang of four" in order to explain the superiority of socialism. In terms of teaching methods, we need also to go among the students deeply in order to carry out investigation and study, to give full play to democracy, to encourage thoughtful examination of issues, and to advocate the discussion of different views. In such discussion, we must adhere to truth and speak honest words. We must start from the reality in society, start from the reality of the students' thinking, patiently guide them, so as to enable the students gradually to see the bright future of communism. The second reflection of this greater degree of difficulty is this: because of the sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the middle school students of today lack cultural and scientific knowledge. Some students know very little, or are completely ignorant, about the magnificent terrain, the rich resources and the long history of our motherland. Middle school students must make a point of getting rid of their deficiencies in this regard. For instance, they never had a chance to accede in the past to such basic knowledge as China's history of suffering, how purposeful revolutionaries sought after ways for national salvation, and why only socialism could save China, etc. But only after we have armed the minds of our youths and children with rich knowledge will it be possible for us to enable them to understand and accept the truth of scientific socialism.

Naturally, we must treat the complexity of the thinking of today's middle school students according to the one-dividing-into-two formula. Some educational workers have put it well: "Through education, ideological complexity can be turned into maturity; those whose wounds are healed may become spiritually rich men." Once they have accepted the truth, the students of today will be able to achieve a more profound understanding than the simple-minded youths and children of the past. In a word, youths and children generally long for knowledge and for accession to truth; in propagating the Marxist-Leninist truth to them, so long as we insist on the principle of seeking truth from facts, continuously sum up our experiences and improve our work, it will surely be accepted by them along with the betterment of our national economy and the amelioration of the party's working style and social customs. They are bound to derive great impetus from the theory of Marxism-Leninism and establish their communist belief.

Carry on Image-building Exemplary Education, so That They Will Dedicate Themselves to Revolutionary Ideals Like Heroes

In carrying on education on revolutionary aspiration among youths and children, it is of course necessary to arm them ideologically and theoretically, but we must further establish concrete heroic images in their minds. The power of example is unlimited; the role played by example in the youths' and children's process of establishing revolutionary ideals for themselves is extremely great. Youths and children are strongly prone to imitate and susceptible to sensual education by way of direct observation

and images. The lofty ideals and illuminating events of the old generation of revolutionaries, heroic and model personalities, and scientists who have made great contributions are usually of great persuasive power to them; they help attract hundreds and thousands of youths and children to set ambitions for themselves to become assertive and successful men. During the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution, schools, the Communist Youth Corps, the Pioneers and groups of the like all paid great attention to carrying on exemplary education among youths and children; by uniting prevailing situations with given tasks, they sponsored a great variety of activities to learn from identified heroes and to carry on traditions with very good results. In those days, efforts were made within municipalities, districts and schools also to sponsor collective activities for appraising and selecting outstanding classes to be named after identified heroes; this served to invoke a sense of honor in the minds of the children and also to instigate revolutionary emulation amongst them. Thus, the names of heroes and heroines such as Liu Hulan, Xiang Xiuli, Huang Jiguang, Lei Feng, Bao Er and Dan Niang became deeply impressed in the minds of youths and children. The lofty ideals of these heroes and heroines inspired countless youths and children to dedicate themselves to the communist cause, and the luminous images of these heroes and heroines became their guides as they followed the revolutionary path for the rest of their lives.

Exemplary education is our heirloom for carrying on education on revolutionary aspiration as we face these youths and children whose souls have been wounded because of the poison of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" today, how are we going to give full play to this heirloom? Indeed, even in absorbing such exemplary education, the ways of thinking of many middle school students today are also different from those of students of the past. In the 1950's and the early 1960's, the party's prestige was very high, the party's working style was very good, and social customs were also very healthy; the students' enthusiasm was also great, and their ambition to strive forward equally strong; meeting with heroes once or twice and listening to reports on education on traditions once or twice would have sufficed to absorb enough influence for the establishment of their communist ideals. The difficulty now is that, because Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has messed up the party's working style and distorted the images of the old generation of revolutionaries, what the children saw during this period was often the devious style of those who sought privileges and who went by the back door, and the bad behavior of some who would reap some profit as soon as they acceded to some power. The bad ideological result in this regard is that it becomes very hard for the children to believe that there were at all such heroic models who were wholly dedicated to public interests and dauntless in making sacrifices for the revolution; on the contrary, they are liable now to believe in such a selfish and corrupt philosophy of life which suggests that "if a man does not work for his own interest, even heaven is liable to destroy him." Thus, great difficulties have resulted in our attempt to carry on education on revolutionary aspiration among youths and children.

Under such circumstances, if we wish to have exemplary education touch the hearts of more children, we must mobilize our thoughts, think of different ways, and make a great deal of effort.

First of all, in terms of the content of their study we must pay attention to selection; we must select the most admirable heroic personalities in the eyes of youths and children, and take into consideration the different age groups and characteristics between youths and children while helping them in their study. For example, many schools have started to sponsor activities to learn from Premier Zhou; while the learning is attempted, emphasis is also placed on how Premier Zhou made up his mind while he was still a child to struggle for the rise of the Chinese nation, and thereby encourage everybody to imitate Premier Zhou by setting forth a lofty ambition for himself, working for the four modernizations, and climbing the tall peaks. Also, when some teachers organize their students to study heroic events concerning warfare of self-defense and counter-attack, they also make a point to guide them to take note of the path of these heroes' growth and help them study how these heroes loved their country, set forth their ambitions, treated the collective, treated their political life and the future of the party, the state and the nation; they likewise make a point to explain the position of the communist cause and the word "I" in the eyes of the heroes in order to enable the children to understand that heroic behavior is definitely not a result of temporary impetuosity but an inevitable outcome of ordinary, strict requirement of oneself and the establishment of revolutionary ideals.

Furthermore, we must study the methods of education and apply the instruments of education in a flexible and variable way. For instance, one particular headmaster of a class is known to have prepared the organization of his students to listen to a taped report of a revolutionary grandma in order to help them establish their revolutionary ideals. Before the intended meeting, he did all he could to foster the correct atmosphere among his students by mobilizing them to decorate the auditorium in a dignified and solemn manner. At the beginning of the meeting, he led the students first of all to sing the Internationale; then he invited a comrade who had already listened to this report to describe the situation when she first listened to this report 20 years earlier and also the way the heroic image had inspired her during those 20 years. Only after the children's thoughts and emotions were thus provoked and when they became already anxious to listen to the report was the tape turned on for them. Through this teacher's careful arrangements of this sort through the various stages of the educational process, the distance between the students' thinking and the heroine's thinking was shortened, and a bridge was set up for their study of that heroine. The result was that this education on traditions deeply touched every young heart, and hence the effects of education were also greatly heightened.

To sum up, exemplary education should be carried out regularly at any time and any place; we must not be satisfied with one or two rounds of activities only. We must effect an education of subtle influence and establish the students' respect for the heroic personalities and not be satisfied with a study of a certain type of heroic behavior on an individual basis. We must patiently and carefully instill bit by bit into the minds of the students the brilliant thoughts and lofty qualities of the heroes and heroines, and thereby guide them to climb the peak of the communist ideal with each of their steps leaving a foot print.

Carry on Education on Communist Morality and Quality, and Unite Revolutionary Aspiration With Practical Action

Whether we carry on education on revolutionary aspiration among youths and children, arm them with ideology and theory, or carry on exemplary education based on concrete images among them, we must not depart from the practice in their daily study and life; these are three indispensable links. That is to say, we must not only enable the students to understand what kind of persons they should learn to become and to know the basic behavioral standard for a socialist citizen, but also help them to make sure how to train themselves and forge themselves into revolutionary successors with lofty ideals.

During the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution, efforts were made from elementary school onwards to grasp education on communist morality and quality around the central theme of the "five loves" so as to enable the students to achieve a preliminary understanding during their very childhood of the standards of right and wrong and the norms of morality (such as honesty, friendly love, perseverance, discipline, politeness, love for labor, love for public property, etc.); some good behavioral habits were thus able to take shape during their very childhood. During the period of great disaster of 10 consecutive years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" crushed all social rules, moral norms and behavioral principles; they also eliminated the systematic education on morality and quality which had been carried out with good results in middle and elementary schools in the past. This brought about the consequence that those children who grew up in the period of disturbance never knew what correct behavioral principles were; they could not make a distinction between right and wrong, and between honor and shame; they uttered dirty words whenever they opened their mouths, and they got into fights on the slightest excuse, knowing not what politeness or discipline was. They took smoking as something smart; they told falsehoods without any sense of shame; and they even took the trouble-making conduct of scoundrels as heroic behavior. Faced with such a realistic situation, we could not help starting the political education in our middle school from the very beginning by instituting education on morality, including a make-up education on civilized behavior as such. This was meant to help them eliminate the remnant poison, distinguish the right from wrong, and enable them to understand what kind of persons the overall

tasks of the new era demand that youths and children become, and certain behavioral principles that they should obey in their daily life, so that they can become educated and cultivated persons.

To carry on education on communist morality and quality is not something that can become effective simply by offering empty, simple inculcations. Efforts must be made to keep the great principles in sight but to start on small details, and thereby foster such morality and quality through daily study, labor and collective activity. The experienced teacher always carefully observes the students' ordinary daily behavior; when he seizes a typical example of conduct, he often can teach the great principle on the concrete event, and thereby enable the student to discern such great principle for his conduct from such a specific demonstration of his behavior. For example, a headmaster of a certain class is known to have seized an opportunity once when movie tickets were distributed, because some tried to grab the best seats while some let others take the best seats: on the basis of these two different attitudes he organized a class meeting to discuss the subject "How To Enable Others to Benefit Because of Your Existence," and thereby led the students to study Bao Er's selfless spirit of sacrifice and contrast it to their own selfish attitude; he thus made the students realize that a person with lofty revolutionary ideals could never be a person who exhibits a selfish attitude in his daily life. The ideological level of everyone was elevated, and from then on there was no more quarrel between those who simply wanted to grab tickets for the best seats; instead, there began to be more and more instances whereby some tried to find happiness in helping others. Such a fine approach of seizing a typical example of conduct to effect timely education requires the teacher to exert sharp observance and a clear attitude as to the trend of social thinking so that he can educate and guide the students in time, equip the students with the capability of discriminating the right from the wrong and the beautiful from the ugly, and thereby offer a timely resistance to bad social customs, to stop them from encroaching upon the character of youths and children.

Apart from the aforesaid instances, the organization of middle school students to participate in necessary productive labor and labor for public benefit and to engage themselves in society and stay close to workers and peasants will also have an important effect on fostering their proletarian standpoint and viewpoint and their thinking and sentiments as laboring people (especially their viewpoint on labor and their viewpoint on the masses), and also on fostering their ideology of serving the people by following the path of uniting with workers and peasants and by setting forth the magnificent ambition of dedicating themselves to the realization of the four modernizations. For years, we have cululated a great deal of experience in carrying on education on revolutionary aspiration among the students through labor; today, we must also apply and develop this experience in conjunction with the new situation. At present, a small number of schools has overlooked education through labor and refrained from making actual

labor assignments, even though they are prescribed in the standard study plan; this incipient trend merits our attention, and we should correct it in time.

In a word, molding the souls of a generation of new men has to do with both science and art; it is a great and difficult task. But, however difficult a task might be, so long as we do things according to objective laws, keep up our stoical efforts in practice and, insofar as the students are concerned, mobilize them with true feelings, inspire them with reason, guide them with exemplary conduct, and prod them on constantly, we are bound to achieve the desired results. The experiences we have acquired in the old liberated areas and during the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution in carrying on education on revolutionary aspiration are our precious wealth in strengthening the students' ideological education under the new circumstances. In applying these experiences today, the key is to start from the actual state of our students' thinking today. Just as a well known stanza of Goethe's poem has suggested: "My friend, theory is grey, but the tree of life is evergreen." When theory is divorced from actuality, it becomes pale and inanimate; it must start from reality. Let us emancipate our thinking, carry out practice without fear, and create on the basis of our past work a set of good methods for effecting ideological education among students that is well adapted to the new characteristics of the new era; let us then quickly heal the "internal injuries" left in our youths and children by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and thereby make our share of contributions to the fostering of a generation of communist new men.

III

Whether or not results can be achieved in our effort to carry on education on revolutionary aspiration among students, our schools shoulder the greatest and the most direct responsibility. But, the educational process is a complex social phenomenon; it is not isolated but subject to the limitations of the economic base and social customs, and many factors are liable to affect the effects of education. Under ordinary conditions, school education plays a dominant role (compared to environment); but if the environment outside of school and social customs run counter to school education, they will weaken or even offset the effects of school education. A problem about which educators feel very troubled today is that the impact society has on education in schools is very great. For instance, while the state prescribes that in the recruitment of students and workers the best should be admitted and hired as a matter of principle, some cadres, especially high-ranking cadres, seek on the other hand to take advantage of their position and power to secure the best jobs for their own children without thinking of following the proper rules; this turns into empty talk the school's admonition that students must obey the organization as to what jobs may be assigned to them, and it also renders useless all the school's ideological and political work through the years. Therefore, it is an urgent task for us to rectify the party's style of work and change the pernicious social

customs. If we do not adopt effective measures to stop the various devious winds from spreading far and wide, we would be tantamount to sabotaging the good relations between the party and the masses, and even injuring our own children and playing havoc on posterity.

The influence of family education also plays an important role in the establishment of revolutionary ideals for youths and children. There is a great cause-and-effect relationship between whether youths and children can grow up healthily and whether parents pay attention to correct education for their children. Some parents would themselves be very frugal but let their children become extravagant; some pay attention only to their children's study but care not about the quality of their thinking. These practices might appear to mean love for their children but actually hurt them in the long run because, as the saying goes, "if children hear only how wonderful they are when they are young, people will often find only how terrible they are when they grow up"; efforts to correct them when their bad conduct and habits have already taken shape would be too late and too difficult. There, fore, parents must grasp the education of their children as an important task.

In order to strengthen education on revolutionary aspiration among students, we must obtain the support of all circles in society; we must think more of the all-round growth of our youths and children, provide more spiritual food and areas of activity for them, and expand and reinforce our socialist ideological and cultural front. Along with the expansion of international intercourse, the ideological outlook and lifestyle of the bourgeoisie at home and abroad are liable to continue to erode our youths and children; we must have a powerful and consistent public opinion to resist such influences. In our propaganda work, we must further eliminate the poisonous effect of the play with metaphysics by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and carry out more criticisms of pernicious movies, books, and ideologies and thereby strengthen our guidance. In a word, with the vigorous support of all circles in society and with school, family and society acting as one in strengthening the education of our youths and children, a brand new situation is liable to emerge in our ideological work with our youths and children.

We can do a great deal in our ideological work; there is great hope for our younger generation.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YOUTH WORK IN WUHAN MUNICIPALITY REPORTED

HK030425 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 80 p 1

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO commentator: "Show the Same Concern for Youngsters as Wuhan Municipality Does"]

[Text] Wuhan Municipality has done a great amount of work and attained great achievements in organizing youth to carry out varied and colorful cultural and sports activities, diversifying employment opportunities to positively arrange for the placement of unemployed youth, and punishing criminal offenders, rooting out criminal groups and redeeming delinquent youth. The number of young offenders has gone down substantially and a new atmosphere of studying hard, making contributions to the four modernizations and doing more good deeds for the people is gradually taking shape among young people. The experience of Wuhan in mobilizing the forces of different sectors in society to take care of the healthy growth of youth is very worthwhile. The CYL Central Committee held an on-the-spot meeting in Wuhan to call on CYL organizations in various localities to learn from Wuhan. We hope that the experience of Wuhan City will be given importance nationwide.

Youth are at the stage where their world views are being formed. It is also the period for their physical and intellectual growth. They are full of energy and have varied interests and hobbies. In youth education, we should not only talk about principles, issue slogans and carry out propaganda and mobilization, but we should also attract and unite them through varied and colorful activities to study hard and work hard. Holding various types of wholesome spare-time cultural and sports activities is one important way to cultivate and educate youth based on their special characteristics. After the smashing of the "gang of four," various localities started paying serious attention to this problem and a number of advanced units and areas where spare-time cultural and sports activities are carried out well have emerged. However, in the majority of places, spare-time cultural life and sports activities are far from meeting the demands of the broad masses of young people. For example, there is the question of venues for youth activities. In 1965 there were more than 196 youth palaces and youth clubs above the county level and more than 6,850 children's palaces and stations for children's activities. In the past few years, although a number of places for youth spare-time activities have been gradually restored or built, the total number of such places is

still small compared to the 1965 figure. On the other hand, the total population of youth in the country has increased by 100 million since 1965. Because of a serious lack of venues for youth spare-time activities and a lack of popular mass cultural and sports activities, the leisure time of young people is quite monotonous and boring. As a result, decadent culture of the exploitative classes sneaks in to corrupt and poison the minds of the youth. This situation should arouse the serious concern of party committees at all levels. If we do not take positive measures, we will lose in the struggle against hostile elements to win over youth. Therefore, providing youth with worthwhile and colorful spiritual food and positively carry out all types of cultural and sports activities to satisfy the needs of their cultural life becomes an important matter with strategic implications. It is not a small matter of "bouncing and jumping" and "playing and joking."

At present, some cadres and masses show displeasure and concern at some problems among young people. This is an indication of their concern for the next generation and the revolutionary cause. With this concern there is great enthusiasm for doing educational work among young people well. The experience of Wuhan Municipality has shown that if the party committee takes the initiative in doing work to fully mobilize forces in different sectors, many things that originally seemed very difficult to do will be much more easily done. For example, some places for youth activities had been occupied. Many localities feel that it would be difficult to take them back. In Wuhan Municipality some leading comrades personally took charge of this problem. The job went rather smoothly. Another example is funds for youth activities. Many localities feel helpless on this problem. The municipal and district government of Wuhan, realizing the great significance of this work and its responsibility in this, tried to allocate a portion of local funds for the purpose even though there was financial difficulty. In addition, factories and other units provided a portion and young people self-reliantly accumulated a portion. Adding up so many "portions," quite a few problems were solved. In short, as long as the leadership attaches enough importance and there are specific persons in charge of organizing and putting plans into action, many difficulties in youth spare-time cultural and sports activities are not hard to overcome.

Every undertaking we embark on at present, in the final analysis, is for the benefit of our future generations. There is no reason we should not be concerned with the healthy growth of our young people. What Wuhan Municipality has accomplished, all localities must strive to accomplish.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FIVE AUTONOMOUS REGIONS OF MINORITY NATIONALITIES RECENTLY FORMED

Beijing MINZU TUANJI [NATIONALITY UNITY] in Chinese No 2, 15 Feb 80 p 41

[Article by staff: "The National Autonomous Prefectures Recently Established in 1979"]

[Text] Five autonomous prefectures were established in 1979 as officially approved by the State Council:

(1) The formation of the Xundian Hui and Yi Autonomous County was approved on 5 January 1979. Located near east of center in Yunnan Province, this county is inhabited by over 42,000 Hui people together with over 33,000 Yi people, constituting 20.3 percent of the country's total population.

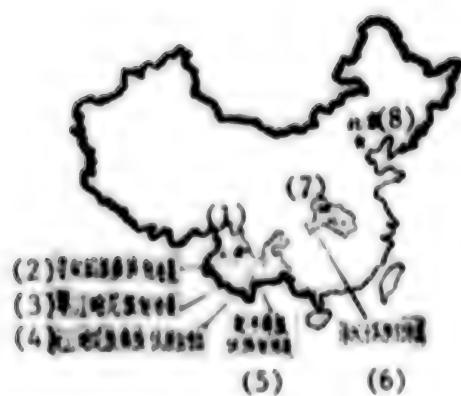
(2) The formation of the Mojiang Hani Autonomous County was approved on 30 July. Located in the mountain area of the Amohe River valley in southern Yunnan Province, this county is inhabited by 187,800 people of the Hani nationality, who make up 60.2 percent of the county's population.

(3) The formation of the Laifeng Tuja Nationality Autonomous County was approved on 19 December. This country is located in the southwestern mountain area, adjoining the provinces of Hunan and Sichuan. There are 88,000 people of the Jujia nationality, accounting for 42 percent of the country's population.

(4) The establishment of the Xinping Yi and Thai Autonomous County was approved on 26 December. Situated along the middle/upper reaches of the Honghe River of the Ailao Mountains in the central south of Yunnan Province, Xinping is inhabited by more than 91,000 Yi people together with over 33,000 Dai people, occupying 61 percent of the country's entire population.

(5) The founding of the Yuanjiang Hani, Yi and Thai Autonomous County was approved on 26 December. Located along the middle/upper reaches of the Yuanjiang River of the Ailao Mountains in Yunnan Province, this country is inhabited by over 55,000 Hani people, over 33,000 Yi people as well as more than 18,000 Dais, that add up to 69 percent of the country's whole population.

Key:



- (1) Yunnan
- (2) Xundian Hui and Yi Autonomous County
- (3) Mojiang Hani Autonomous County
- (4) Yuanjia, Hani, Yi, Thai Autonomous County
- (5) Xinping Yi and Thai Autonomous County
- (6) Laifeng Tujia Nationality Autonomous County
- (7) Hubei
- (8) Beijing

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CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ATTENTION TO SOCIAL SCIENCES STRESSED

HK010836 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 80 p 8

[Article by Yi Zhi [0001 4249]: "Pay Serious Attention to Social Sciences"]

[Text] Youths and juveniles are always very imaginative. I dreamed of all kinds of beautiful things when I was studying in the senior middle school. At first, I imagined being a novelist, later, a literary critic and finally, an historian. In short, my imagination has never departed from the social sciences. Recalling all this today, it still sounds interesting to me although it seems a bit childish and ridiculous.

Recently, some people made an investigation into the ideals of some secondary school students in a certain city. The result turned out to be that some wanted to be engineers and technicians, others doctors, others workers, and others PLA soldiers. There were also some students who answered in a straightforward way, saying: "Just going to the countryside will do." Although there was a variety of ideals, none had thought of being a social scientist.

It is a good thing and a must in history for people to attach importance to and be enthusiastic about the natural sciences and whip up technological learning. However, it is also necessary for us to develop the social sciences to achieve the four modernizations. We will not score good results if we ignore and evade studies in the social sciences.

Why were there a lot of youths and juveniles in the past who imagined being social scientists but not so many now after the "baptism of battle" for more than 10 years? There may be plenty of reasons, but the most important is that all the social science workers are "stinking" in the hearts of the people, that is, they are still not too "fragrant" if we put it in a more polite way.

While social sciences are considered to be dangerous, there are vast fields in the natural sciences for scientists to soar. The majority of "bourgeois intellectuals" who were openly criticized were social science workers. Thus, how could they not have been considered stinking? In the past 3 years, the natural science circles have been holding meetings and setting up regulations for awards, but, not many measures have been adopted by the social science circles. No wonder the social science workers cannot rapidly become "fragrant." In my opinion, it is necessary to put stress on solving this problem now.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF LITERATURE, ART STRESSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Zheng Wen [6774 3080]: "On the Social Effects of Literature and Art"]

[Text] In his congratulatory speech delivered at the opening ceremony of the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists, Comrade Deng Xiaoping set this a demand on the literary and art workers: "Literary and art workers who are responsible to the people should unwaveringly meet the needs of the broad masses by improving their skills constantly, trying hard not to produce anything rough, seriously taking into consideration the social effects of their own works, and striving to offer to the people the best nourishment for the mind."

The issue of the social effects of literature and art has been a highly debatable subject in history. In the history of literature and art there have long been arguments between "Art for art's sake" and "Art for life." The former negates the social effects of literature and art while the latter lays stress on the social effects of literature and art. As we believe in orienting art to serve life, the masses and the proletariat, we are bound to pay great attention to the social effects of literature and art. It may thus be maintained that socialist writers and artists themselves ought to be more concerned with the social effects of works than all their predecessors.

Our assessment of the social effects of a literary or art work is only based on the social practice of the masses of the people. In case of good social effects, a piece of work must have played a very positive role in the social practice of the masses. It is a good work if it can help the great masses to correctly recognize and improve their environment while pushing history forward and if it conforms to the people's sound aesthetic standards and needs; otherwise, it is not. Stalin says: The value of a work is to be "determined by its general inclination." In appraising the social effects of a literary or art work we must examine its general tendency and its total effects. And its value should be positively affirmed if the work is to be basically beneficial to the broad masses. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" also took into account the social effects of literature and art, but what they actually practiced were the extremely narrow "counter-revolutionary utilitarianism" and ultra-reactionary "subjective idealism."

The effects they valued only conformed to the selfish interests of a handful of counterrevolutionary careerists. The only criterion they used in testing the effects lay in the personal "subjective perception" of a handful of careerists and conspirators. And there had been certain drawbacks and mistakes in their approach to the problem of the social effects of literature and art during the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution. There was once this prevailing notion: All kinds of literature and art are to be absolutely and simply subordinated to politics. Under the control of such a viewpoint, some comrades used to proceed from certain political slogans and policy statements rather than social practice in evaluating the effects of literature and art, as they were only concerned with observing certain political slogans and stated policies, while totally disregarding the actual bearing of a work upon the well-being of the masses. This has seriously detached some literary and art works from the masses.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," we have not only criticized the ultra-"left" line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," but also corrected some drawbacks and mistakes from the literary and art undertakings during those 17 years. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee finally reaffirmed this Marxist principle of "practice is the sole criterion in testing truth," thereby heightening the ideological line of attaching great importance to practice. Over the past 3 years and more, particularly since the Third Plenary Session, the authority of practice has struck deep roots in the hearts of the people, the fine tradition of linking creation closely with practice has been restored in literary and art circles, writers and artists have finally developed close ties with the masses, and the majority's sense of social responsibility has been enhanced. With whole-hearted enthusiasm toward the people's great cause, many writers have produced a great number of fine works. The achievements of literary and artistic creations have been enormous. Literature and art have evoked such intense repercussions among the masses as has seldom been seen over the past 30 years. Many works have greatly moved and inspired the people. Generally speaking, their social effects are very good.

While affirming the healthy main trend and tremendous achievements of our literary and artistic creativity, we must pay attention to the various problems existing in some works as well as to the concerns over the questionable merits of their social effects. A major cause of this situation is the lingering pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as evidenced by the fact that some creative persons still cannot extricate themselves entirely from the effects of the "left" deviations accompanied by certain ossified or semi-ossified hangups. On the other hand, although cherishing the fine desire for emancipating the mind, some authors are being restricted by their own one-sided knowledge of life; although possessing the courage to explore and create something new, they have not cultivated a sufficiently vigorous scientific approach, with the result that some of their artistic depictions fail to conform to the objective reality. Besides, as to a very small number of works, the authors have not been serious enough in their creative approach, and their social effects are relatively questionable. There is no need to make a fuss over this kind of situation

since it is an inevitable phenomenon in the process of emancipating the mind. Of course, we should not attempt to negate the campaign to emancipate the mind by exaggerating this case. On the contrary, we should realistically face these actually existing problems squarely and make positive, conscientious efforts to resolve these problems through various measures as dictated by the needs of different conditions. The key to thoroughly emancipating the mind lies in combining the revolutionary courage to break through restrictions with the realistic spirit of truth seeking.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has put forward an important principle in his congratulatory speech: "Whether it is beneficial or harmful to realize the four modernizations should be set as the most fundamental criterion for measuring the merits and demerits in all tasks." In promoting the four modernizations, literature and art will serve to reflect the people's great struggle in advancing towards socialist modernization, to mirror China's broad reality and rich history, to help the people recognize and overcome the difficulties and obstacles that stand in the way of their advance, and to enhance their morale and confidence. In other words, literature and art play the role of satisfying the people's varied needs in cultural life, fostering new socialist persons, and elevating the ideological, cultural and moral levels of the entire society. This is the lofty mission of the whole undertaking of art and literature, it is a very broad road. At present, the primary task is to heighten our consciousness in serving the cause of socialist modernization, thus using this yardstick of the four modernizations to measure our literary and art undertakings.

The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee has put forward this ideological line: "Proceed in all matters from reality, seek truth from facts, and integrate theory with practice." To insure that literary and artistic creation will produce good social effects, it is imperative to uphold the ideological line of dialectical materialism and the approach of seeking truth from facts. A literary/art worker with a high sense of social responsibility must have revolutionary courage and resourcefulness in that he is brave in probing his way forward, creating something new, exposing the contradictions and conflicts in real life, and bringing up those problems that are of immediate concern to the masses. Literary and art undertakings will definitely cease to advance without such a spirit. But this alone is still not enough; the courage of breaking new ground must be linked with the realistic spirit. We are actually advocating the approach of seeking truth from facts when we practice realism and depict reality. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have seriously undermined our party's practice of seeking truth from facts, as they have left no stone unturned propagating their belles lettres of hoodwink and deception. We must now vigorously repudiate this big fraud in literary and art circles, and promote the spirit of realism. So far as we are concerned, revolutionary utilitarianism is in complete accord with revolutionary realism, and devotion to the interests of the proletariat is absolutely compatible with faithfulness to objective reality in life. The proletariat will not need or allow any excuse made to conceal and distort the realities of life, because any discovery of objective truth or any revelation of social characteristics will be of advantage to the proletariat and the masses of the people. We must also understand that seeking

proletariat and the masses of the people. We must also understand that seeking truth from facts is not tantamount to writing down all we see, all we hear and all we think about. According to Lu Xun, we must "select data and themes with great discretion, and dig deep." He does not believe in starting to write upon seeing one point. As Lenin once noted: "Daily social phenomena are so complex and complicated that any number of cases or specific data are always readily available to be used to verify a certain view." The way a literary or art worker proceeds to understand real life is just the same as any ordinary person in that everyone has to go through the same process from perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge: "to eliminate the false and retain the true; to discard the dross and select the essential; to proceed from one point to another; and to proceed from the exterior to the interior." In going through this whole process, theoreticians use abstract thought while literary and artistic creation conveys ideas by means of images. This is not to separate people from life's reality; but rather, to enable them to grasp it more squarely and thoroughly. To depict realistically, it is imperative to link true details with intrinsic quality, and to portray typical conditions and characters; but instead, magnify or exaggerate certain casually picked trivia of everyday life,--this is no way to help the people to correctly understand real life, how could such trivial things be counted as essence of life? In his daily life, a realistic artist must not only be good at promptly seizing those details imbued with social consciousness, but also know how to calmly observe and analyze life, accurately judge and appraise life, and thoroughly refine and summarize life. What he should present to the masses are his carefully tested, brewed and polished works rather than those roughly produced fragments based on hearsay and half-baked knowledge,--the latter represents an attitude that is not serious nor responsible to the society. In literary circles recently there have appeared new works still exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and another category of books that have not only reflected the contradictions and conflicts as developed during the course of realizing the four modernizations, but also displayed the combat of the party and the people against the unhealthy trends and evil practices that have existed within our party and society. The vast majority of these works are good or comparatively good, and they have been warmly received by the broad masses of our cadres and people. However, certain signs of a very small number of these works are noteworthy. When they criticize and expose, they do not make any serious effort to dig out the social roots of ugly things, thus helping the masses to thoroughly recognize and eradicate ugly things; they only exaggerate those ugly phenomena so as to attract more readers and spectators. It seems to them, the result will be better if they can expose things in a more bloody, gloomy, bizarre and shocking way. We are not saying that it is by no means permissible to depict certain phenomena. But speaking of literary and artistic works, the author should try to attract and inspire people by virtue of the solid foundation in real life, the profound theme and the fresh originality of his artistic creation; but he must not try to please the public by creating something sensational. Of course, we will continue our efforts to eradicate the pernicious ultra-left" influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and to criticize those various old influences such as anarchism, extreme individualism, bureaucracy, and

the "special privilege" mentality that stand in the way of our advance towards the four modernizations. But such exposures as these will be of no help to the fulfillment of this task. Should conscientious thoughts for solving our social problems be substituted by such bizarre and motley devices that simply excite our senses, the people will not be aroused to arm themselves with the fighting spirit to do away with the old and set up the new; on the contrary, this will exert an unhealthy influence upon some of our people.

Over the past 3 years and more, a good situation has been opened up with the tremendous achievements thus far made in our literary and artistic undertakings. This will not be negated or written off by anyone. To strive for new victories, we need to look back on the roads we have taken over the past 3 years, and to check up on our achievements and losses. It is time to sum up our experiences, consolidate our gains, strengthen our base of accomplishments, and overcome our shortcomings. We will unswervingly continue our task of emancipating the mind, and we will steadfastly implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Our literature and art will definitely witness a greater bumper harvest.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CULTURAL AND ART WORKS BUREAUS HOLD CONFERENCE

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpts] The provincial cultural bureau held a conference of directors of cultural bureaus under all the administrative offices, municipalities and counties of the province recently in Hefei, to convey and implement the guidelines of the national conference of directors of cultural bureaus of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and sum up and arrange cultural and art work in the whole province. (Lan Ganting), deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the conference.

During the conference the comrades conscientiously studied the important speeches of Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and other central leading comrades, and Comrade Huang Zhen's report at the national conference of cultural bureau directors. (Tai Yue), deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee and director of the provincial cultural bureau, spoke at the conference. (Yu Yun), deputy director of the provincial cultural bureau, conveyed the guidelines of the national conference of cultural bureau directors.

The comrades who attended the conference seriously discussed some current ideological and theoretical questions on literature and art in light of the actual conditions in the literary and art front in the province. Through the discussion, they gained a better understanding of the relationship between literature, art and politics, and saw clearly that literature and art must serve the four modernizations, which is the greatest politics. In work from now on, it is necessary to continue to emancipate the mind. To emancipate the mind, it is necessary to reflect the objective reality and uphold the four basic principles; it certainly does not mean to let one's imagination run wild.

The conference held that to further develop the cultural establishments in the province, cultural departments at various levels must adopt practical and effective measures and work hard to make creative literature and art prosper. It is especially necessary to push forward creative works in such literary and art forms as modern drama, music and dance to satisfy the needs of the people in various aspects of their cultural life.

During the conference, (Lan Ganting), deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, came to speak. On the relationship between literature and art as opposed to politics, he said: No longer is it necessary to mention such slogans as "literature and art are subordinate to politics" [Selected Works of Mao Zedong, Vol. 3, p 86], but literature and art cannot be divorced from politics. These are two highly epitomized sentences. By summing up both positive and negative experiences gained over the years, it is not difficult to see that the formulation of literature and art being "subordinate" to politics expresses only one aspect of literature and art, but fails to show the dialectical relationship that politics and literature and art influence each other. Thus, it is easy to lead literature and art into simplistic political frames, resulting in improper interference in literature and art by politics. Now, when we say that we need no longer mention the slogan "literature and art are subordinate to politics," we do not mean that literature and art can be divorced from politics, but that it should be replaced by a slogan which is more nearly complete and more in keeping with the objective conditions and laws. This is more conducive to developing literature and art and to putting literature and art in a correct relationship to politics. We now say: Literature and art serve the people, socialist modernization and the four modernizations program, the greatest politics. This can entirely reflect the inseparable relationship between literature and art and politics.

Comrade (Lan Ganting) said: The question of emancipating the mind is really one of implementing the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. By emancipating the mind, we mean: first, it is necessary to reflect the objective reality, that is, to seek truth from facts, and continuously emancipate our minds along with the development of the inner contradictions of objective things in accordance with laws. Otherwise, we will land ourselves in the idealist and metaphysical quagmire. Second, it is necessary to uphold principles, that is, the four basic principles. Otherwise, we will deviate from the right track.

He stressed: Party committees at various levels must strengthen leadership over cultural work. While it is necessary to implement the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and the principle of the "three don'ts," the party committees must not give up their leadership and wash their hands of cultural work. In addition to ideological guidance, the party committees should also give material support and, to the extent possible, do their best to help solve practical problems.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEW BOOKS, JOURNALS BEING PUBLISHED

OW021340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA)--The first issue of POPULATION STUDIES, a comprehensive academic quarterly on population theory, will soon be published in Beijing.

This quarterly will study the theory, policy, planning and statistics of the Chinese population and discuss the teaching of the science of population in Chinese colleges. It will also publish materials from abroad concerning population problems. The editorial department is attached to the Chinese People's University.

The first issue of a quarterly journal called THE DEAF IN CHINA has just been published in the capital by the Chinese Association for Blind and Deaf-mutes.

The magazine, which will be distributed nationwide, will cater for the needs of the deaf and their relatives and teachers and other workers who deal with deaf people.

Two volumes of the Collected Works of Lao She, a noted writer, will be published by the People's Literature Publishing House this year.

Six novels from Lao She's early period will be contained in the two volumes, which have not been reprinted since the founding of the People's Republic.

Lao She's literary works include novels, dramas, ballads, poems, essays and translations. It is planned that the pre-liberation literary works of this writer shall be published in ten volumes.

The "History of Contemporary Chinese Literature" (first draft), teaching material edited by Beijing Teachers' University in cooperation with nine other universities and colleges, will be published by the People's Literature Publishing House.

This book, mainly for liberal arts students, outlines the 30-year development of literature in new China, sums up its achievements, experience and lessons, analyzes the works of major writers and provides knowledge about the history of literature.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

SHANDONG BIRTH CONTROL WORK--Shandong Province scored new achievements in family planning work in the first quarter. As of the end of March, more than 750,000 people underwent surgical operations for birth control. The province increased the number of its birth control volunteers by 76 percent over the corresponding period of 1979. Voluntary parents who plan to have only one child exceeded 1.17 million couples, amounting to more than 77 percent of the total fertile couples who have only one child. [SK070508 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 May 80 SK]

ANHUI BROADCASTING DIRECTORS' CONFERENCE--Recently the Anhui Province Broadcasting Administration held a provincial conference of prefectural and municipal broadcasting bureau directors in Hefei, to convey the guidelines of the national broadcasting planning conference and discuss and arrange this year's major broadcasting and television tasks in the province. (Lan Ganting), deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and (Zhang Chunhan), first deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, attended the conference. The national broadcasting planning conference was held in Beijing during late February and early March this year. (Lan Ganting) called for efforts to make new breakthroughs in broadcasting and television. (Ji Gongde), deputy director of the provincial broadcasting administration, conveyed the guidelines of the national broadcasting planning conference. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 80 OW]

HENAN LITERATURE, ART CONGRESS--The second Henan congress of literature and art workers opened in Zhengzhou on 29 April. Taking part in the congress were Hu Shangli, Qiao Mingfu, Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Song Yuxi, Shi Yi, Shao Wenjie, Ye Renshou and (Chen Duan), responsible comrades of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial People's Congress, the Henan People's Government and the Henan Military District. (Yu Jiabin), chairman of the Henan Culture Committee, and (Yu Ming), vice chairman, also took part in the congress. (Yu Jiabin) presided over the opening ceremony, while (Yu Ming) delivered the opening speech. Zhang Shude also spoke. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Apr 80 HK]

'HAINAN RIBAO' ANNIVERSARY--On the morning of 30 April, all the cadres, staff and workers of the HAINAN RIBAO office held a tea party to warmly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the publication of HAINAN RIBAO. Participating in the party were Luo Tian, Wei Nanjin, (Liu Qingxian) and (Chen Kegong), leading comrades of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee. Luo Tian, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, spoke on behalf of the regional CCP committee, reviewing the achievements of the paper since its founding 30 years ago. He expressed support for the paper and put forward the tasks for the future. He urged the participants to uphold the true reporting of the newspaper and be news fighters who are both red and experts. Wei Nanjin, second secretary of the regional CCP committee, and (Chen Kegong), Standing Committee member of the regional CCP committee and director of the propaganda department, also spoke. [OWO30851 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 1 May 80 HK]

GANSU CIRCULAR--The Gansu Provincial Model Worker Congress will be held in Lanzhou this coming August. For this reason the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently issued a joint circular calling on CCP committees and people's governments at all levels to mobilize staff and workers to strive to be model workers and advanced collectives. The circular stipulated that the limit for appraisal will include all units owned by the collectives or by the whole people on such fronts as industry and communications, capital construction, agriculture and forestry, finance and trade, scientific research, culture, education, public health and physical culture and sports. All model workers and advanced collectives to be commended at the congress will receive medals, citations and certificates by the Gansu Provincial People's Government. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 26 Apr 80 SK]

JILIN MINORITY VISITING GROUP--A 30-member "1 May" minority visiting group of Jilin Province left Changchun on 27 April for Beijing, Nanjing, Changzhou, Hangzhou and Shanghai for 40 days of visiting and studying activities. The visiting group was led by (Ke Ligeng), deputy director of the provincial labor bureau, and with (Pei Ke), vice chairman of the CPPCC committee of the Yanbian Korean Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, as its deputy leader. Prior to their departure, they were received by Song Renyuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Yang Zhantao, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and deputy governor of the province, and Yang Rubai, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and deputy director of the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee. [SK300259 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Apr 80 SK]

JILIN UNHEALTHY SONGS--According to an article by (Wang Qin) [unidentified], the so-called popular songs which originated in Taiwan, Hong Kong and foreign countries have become favorite songs among some young people in Jilin Province. They tape, play and hum these songs, which the article says only reflect the bourgeois thinking and way of life and which are characterized by decadent sentiments, vulgar tastes or even a reactionary nature. The article says that young people should try to resist such songs, and that music workers should compose more healthy songs for the young people. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG TRAINING CLASSES--Harbin, 23 Apr--The Heilongjiang Provincial Judiciary Bureau has held training classes for lawyers. The first class successfully ended on 14 April. Attending the first class were 82 lawyers and students lawyers as well as 42 jurors of the provincial supreme people's court and the Songhuajiang Prefectural Intermediate People's Court. Since implementation of the "criminal law of the People's Republic of China" and the "Law of Criminal Procedure of the People's Republic of China," 175 lawyers and student lawyers offer legal services throughout the province. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0231 GMT 23 Apr 80 OW]

JIANGSU CYL MEETING--The Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee from 16 to 27 April held an on-the-spot meeting to inspect the communist ethics and practice of young people. Responsible persons of CYL committees in 11 municipalities, 7 prefectures and 7 counties and representatives from some grassroots units, totaling 76 persons, attended. Also attending were representatives of the CYL Central Committee's propaganda department, provincial CCP committee's propaganda department and provincial public security and education bureaus. The participants inspected the communist ethics and practices of young people at 34 units and exchanged their experiences in conducting education on communist ethics and practice among young people. (Zhu Xuancheng), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, conveyed the guidelines of the CYL Central Committee's recent work conference in Wuhan. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 80 OW]

WUHAN YOUTH MORAL EDUCATION FORUM--The CYL Central Committee held its 3d forum on youth moral education in 12 cities in Wuhan from 13 to 15 April. The forum said that youth moral education at present should go hand in hand with education in the four basic principles to enable young people to resist the corruption and influence of bourgeois ideology, acquire a revolutionary outlook on life and resolve to make contributions to four modernizations and the motherland. The forum noted that since the 1st forum last year, in little more than half a year youth moral education has extended from big cities to medium and small cities, and in some regions from the cities to the countryside. Youth moral education activities in many cities encourage youth to have their eyes on big things while starting from little things. As a result, there have appeared many Lei Feng type good people and good deeds. The forum also called on the whole of society to show concern for the healthy growth of youth. It also called for legal protection for youth against corruption by evil things. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 80 HK]

LIAONING MATERNITY LEAVE--A letter from our reporter in Jin County reported that workers there had a lot of complaints about a regulation of the county commercial bureau stipulating that 0.1 mark be deducted from women workers who ask maternity leave. According to the hundred-mark system adopted by the commercial bureau to assess the performances of the staff and workers of its subordinate enterprises, workers with full attendance during the past 2 years earn 20 marks and every absence from duty is deductible for 0.1 mark. Maternity leave is counted as absence from duty and 0.1 mark is deducted for every absent day during women workers'

maternity leave. As a result, a number of women workers had their marks deducted on account of maternity leave. Seven women workers of certain retail center, for instance, who, after bearing their first child, signed pledge vowed that they would give no more children, were treated the same way. As now the enterprises under the commercial bureau are assessing workers' performances according to the regulation as a basis for promoting workers. Women workers whose marks were deducted because of maternity leave complain that such a way of handling maternity leave is not in keeping with the party policy and will exert a bad influence on family planning work. [SK280919 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 80 SK]

GANSU PLAYRIGHTS' SYMPOSIUM--The Gansu Provincial Culture Bureau held a symposium of professional playwrights to sum up experiences and discuss how to serve the four modernizations. (Wu Jian), director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the symposium. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 25 Apr 80 SK]

XINJIANG MONGOLIAN TEACHERS SCHOOL--The people's government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region recently approved the reopening of the Mongolian Teachers School in Urumqi City. Preparations are in progress for the schools' reopening. [OW280112 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Apr 80 OW]

TIANJIN MASS COMMUNICATIONS MEETING--A meeting held by Tianjin Municipality on mass communications work ended on 29 April. The meeting discussed the work of journalism and radio and television broadcasting in the municipality and the training of workers in these fields. Liu Gang, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, and Bai Hua, director of the propaganda department of the municipal CCP committee, spoke at the meeting. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 29 Apr 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL ASSOCIATION BRANCH--The Nei Monggol branch of the Chinese Character Modernization Research Association was formally established in Hohhot on 28 April. Attending the inaugural meeting were responsible persons of regional departments concerned, professors, specialists and scholars of the regional Academy of Social Sciences, various societies and associations and institutions of higher learning. Also present at this occasion were some foreign scholars and professors of Chinese language. The meeting elected (Wu Wenbin) president of the Nei Monggol branch of the Chinese Character Modernization Research Association, and (Wang Gengsheng) and (Yin Shijun) vice presidents. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 80 SK]

ACADEMIC PREPARATORY MEETING--A preparatory meeting for the Nei Monggol regional academic symposium on the modernizations of agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry closed recently. This preparatory meeting was sponsored by the regional scientific and technological commission, the regional agricultural commission and the regional scientific and

technological association. It was decided at the meeting to hold the above-mentioned regional academic symposium in Hohhot Municipality in June. Zhou Beifeng, vice chairman of the regional people's government, attended and addressed the meeting. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 80 SK]

LIAONING REVOLUTIONARY SONGS--The CCP committee of the departments under the direct control of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee recently called on these departments to create an upsurge in singing revolutionary songs. On 25 April a teacher of the Shenyang Musical College taught some 2,000 party-member cadres of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee to sing the song "Follow the Communist Party." These party-member cadres were attending a party lecture given by Liu Hanqing, secretary of the discipline inspection commission of the provincial CCP committee. [SK280919 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 80 SK]

SHANGHAI CYL MEETING--The Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee held a report meeting on 26 April to mark the 61st anniversary of the May 4 Movement. (Wen Jude), vice president of the (?postgraduate school) of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, addressed the more than 1,500 CYL cadres present at the meeting. He urged them to rally still more closely around the party Central Committee, take the socialist road and contribute to the four modernizations. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Apr 80]

SHANGHAI SAFETY WORK MEETING--The Shanghai Municipal People's Government on 26 April held a safety work meeting to make arrangements for carrying out the "safety month" activities. Some 300 persons attended the meeting. They included Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian and Yang Ti, vice mayors of Shanghai; and responsible persons of various committees, offices, districts, counties and bureau. Vice Mayor Yang Ti addressed the meeting. [OW292153 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Apr 80]

BEIJING PEASANT EDUCATION CONFERENCE--The Beijing municipal peasant education conference was held from 8 to 10 April. It held that the current task of the municipality's peasant education work is to vigorously develop primary education, actively launch secondary education and promote education for the educated youths. The conference demanded that illiteracy among the youths be eliminated by the end of 1982 and that communes and brigades set up spare-time cultural and scientific schools and widely launch studies in culture, politics and technology. All participating comrades seriously studied experiences in developing peasant education and discussed the principles and tasks of the municipality's peasant education. They decided that peasant education in Beijing Municipality must be performed with the coordination of the people. The conference also demanded that leading departments concerned strengthen leadership in order to eliminate illiteracy in the municipality. [HK260731 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Apr 80 HK]

NATIONAL SONGS--Beijing, 29 Apr--The Union of Chinese Musicians, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee and the Central Broadcasting Affairs Bureau have jointly recommended 12 songs to the people throughout the country. The 12 songs are: "Youth, Youth, the Sun in the Morning," "New Long March, New Struggle," "O Motherland, We Sing for You," "Start With Me--Now," "On the Way to School," "Song of Young Miners," "I Love the Mountains and Rivers in my Native Place," "I Love the Beautiful Way I Am Called," "Good-bye Mamma," "Mid-autumn Moon," "The Beautiful Grassland, My Home," and "Forest Song." [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 29 Apr 80 OW]

MAGAZINE FOR DEAF--Beijing, 29 Apr--The magazine ZHONGGUO LONGREN [China Deaf People] sponsored by the Chinese Deaf-mute Association was formally published this April. The magazine is for the time being published as a quarterly. [OW011243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 29 Apr 80 OW]

GANSU STUDENT ENROLLMENT--The Gansu Provincial Student Enrollment Committee has recently decided to hold a preliminary examination for those who wish to take part in the national entrance examination for institutions of higher learning. Applications for the preliminary examination will be accepted by student enrollment offices at various localities between 10 and 15 May, and the examination will take place on 31 May and 1 June. Those passing the preliminary examination are qualified to take the national entrance examination for institutions of higher learning. They may also participate in the entrance examination for technical secondary schools, if they so desire. [SK290058 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 27 Apr 80 SK]

QINGHAI TIBETAN-LANGUAGE BOOK--Xining, 23 Apr--The people of Tibetan nationality in Qinghai Province have frequently expressed their desire for more new books in the Tibetan language in order to enrich their cultural life. Although the number of Tibetans in Qinghai accounts for 18.4 percent of the province's total population, only 2.7 percent of the more than 6,500 kinds of books published in the province in 1979 were in Tibetan. Two of the reasons for the shortage of Tibetan-language books were the lack of translators and the insufficient paper supply. The Qinghai Nationality Publishing House is calling on departments concerned to pay more attention to the publication of Tibetan-language books by increasing the number of translators and providing more appropriate financial and material support. [OW270504 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 23 Apr 80 OW]

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SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

CHINA SERIAL REPORTS

CHINA REPORT: Agriculture
CHINA REPORT: Economic Affairs
CHINA REPORT: Plant and Installation Data
CHINA REPORT: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs
CHINA REPORT: RED FLAG*
CHINA REPORT: Science and Technology

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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